Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 26 years. Rs. 135 only
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 104 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
7th June ..	Mersara ..	8,235	
10th ,, ..	Chanda ..	6,169	Only has accommodation for twenty passengers.
14th ,, ..	Kashmir ..	12,072	
21st ,, ..	Nevasa ..	9,071	

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

As far as can be foreseen, passages in vessels during June, will only be available for holders of "A" and "B" grade certificates.

Return Tickets for first and second class available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
7th June ..	Dunera ..	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	
8th June ..	Dwarka ..	Karachi sails 1 p.m.
6th ,, ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
10th ,, ..	Pundua ..	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kaifuku Maru	R. Nakanishi	3181	4th June	15th June
Kinsuisan Maru No. 2	S. Sato	3204	17th June	28th June
Kiyo Maru	K. Urata	4763	17th June	28th June
Bombay Maru	T. Kinoshita	4352	5th July	16th July

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,900.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination.
Kasado Maru	N. Yasagi ..	6th June	17th June	Japan.
Burma Maru	S. Imai ..	15th June	24th ,,	Japan.
Ganges Maru	S. Arai ..	15th June	25th ,,	Japan.
Shikwa Maru	M. Miyatake ..	28th May	5th ,,	Genoa and Marseilles

(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)
For Freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA, Manager.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kalantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan Dairen Frengtien Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles Lyons Manila Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York Osaka, Peking Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207 Hornby Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHA BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND $1,500,0000 at 2/-	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable o any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Branches: Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL, Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,01,00,550/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 70,04,448/12

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000, at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL, Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

DROPS OF INK!!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK
and to write with a bad ink
IS A BLUNDER.
'Inkotine' marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY. No. 2.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Patit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvasers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 52, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Muljt Jetha Market by order of the Concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth M. C. Mody.
50 bales Japanese sheetings No. C Dragoon.
50 bales Japanese sheetings No. nine Dragoon.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES GINS AND 4 BALES HALF TO HALF CHECKS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 5th instant at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Muljt Jetha Market by order of Messrs. B. Mansing & Co., and on account and at the risk of Thucker Liladhar Goculdas.
1 bale gins of Fazulbhoy Mills No. 1955½, 5½ lbs.
3 bales gins of Fazulbhoy Mills No. 1950½ 5½ lbs.
1 bale gins of Fazulbhoy Mills No. 7501, 5½ lbs.
1 bale gins of Fazulbhoy Mills No. 99999, 5½ lbs.
1 bale gins of the Crescent Mills No. 503. 5½ lbs.
1 bale gins of the Crescent Mills No. 1740, 5½ lbs.
1 bale gins of the Crescent Mills No. 2737, 5½ lbs.
1 bale gins of the Crescent Mills No. 1952½, 5½ lbs.
1 bale gins of Currimbhoy Mills, No. 1304, 5½ lbs.
1 bale gins of Bombay Cotton Mills, No. 501 5 lbs.
1 bale half to half checks of the Crescent Mills No. 7.
1 bale half to half checks of the Crescent Mills No. 8.
1 bale half to half checks of the Fazulbhoy Mills No. 5.
1 bale half to half checks of the Fazulbhoy Mills No. 6.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 CASES CALCUTTA TEA.

On FRIDAY, the 6th June, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Manilal Amthalal and on account and at the risk of Seth Vallabhdas Dwarkadas:—
12 cases each 105 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 42.
10 cases each 92 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 43.
10 cases each 105 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 45.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE WAGGON F. P. COTTON.

Under instaructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Mesrs MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on Friday the 6th June at 4-30 p.m. at the end of New Shed of their Cotton Yard at Colaba:—
Guntakal to Colaba. B. B. and C. I. Rly.
Waggon No. 19506.
1 waggon F. P. Cotton.
The above consignment was burnt in transit.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 157 PACKAGES TURKEY RED (KASUMBA).

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-15 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Ruttonsy Kanji & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Nathalal Chaganlal & Co.

21 packages	Turkey Red (Kasumba)	No. 9145. 40 yds.
21 packages	Turkey Red (Kasumba)	No. 9245. 40 yds.
22 packages	Turkey Red (Kasumba)	No. 9345. 40 yds.
18 packages	Turkey Red (Kasumba)	No. 9445. 40 yds.
22 packages	Turkey Red (Kasumba)	No. 9150. 40 yds.
22 packages	Turkey Red (Kasumba)	No. 9250. 40 yds.
19 packages	Turkey Red (Kasumba)	No. 9350 40 yds.
18 packages	Turkey Red (Kasumba)	No. 9450. 40 yds.
12 packages	Turkey Red (Kasumba)	No. 9450. 40 yds.

MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th June, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

Auction sale of valuable handsome household teak and blackwood furniture old Indian hand-carved rich furniture, one large safe, chandelliers, glassware, chinaware, plated-ware, etc., of Bomanji Sorabji Jamshedji Batliwala, Esq., and others.

On SUNDAY, the 8th June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the bungalow situate opposite the bungalow of Byramji Jijibhoy Esq., at Haji Alj Street, at Tardeo, the household handsome furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumb-waiter, side-board drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almyrahs, ward-robes, clothes, hanging and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and writing tables, arm and armless chairs, marble top centre tables, artistic corner cabinets, iron and teakwood cots, mirror back side-board, clothes baskets, palm-stands, chiffoniers, jardineers, fancy teapoys, reclining sofa, revolving books case, hatstands towel-horse, flower pots, rich pictures in frames, wash-hand tables, handsome perambulator, old and rich Indian hand carved furniture, chandelliers, glass door book case, pier tables, platedware, crockeryware, glassware, large safe, copper, brass and aluminium pots, corrugated sheets, old iron, etc., etc.

The property of Bomonji Sorabji Jamshedji, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th June, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT
AHMED E. ESAALI
MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE
IN ALL THE
LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.
HIGHLY DURABLE.
WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.
QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST.
We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE OF 287 BALES DASOOTI (TENT) CLOTH OF LAKHSHMI AND VISHNU COTTON MILLS.

On TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 6th day of June, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, near the Baling Press, at Champa Gully, opposite the Dharamraj Lane Gate of Moolji Jetha Market, on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Doongersey Jewandas and Co., the following Bales of Dasooti (Tent) Cloth.

By order of the Lakhshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—

141 Bales as under.

39 bales each 20 pieces 28in. by 40 yds. 28 lbs.
50 bales each 20 pieces 42in. by 40 yds. 21 lbs.
27 bales each 16 pieces 56in. by 40 yds. 28 lbs.
25 bales each 16 pieces 62in. by 40 yds. 31 lbs.

By order of the Vishnu Cotton Mill Limited.
146 Bales as under.

60 bales each 20 pieces 28in. by 40 yds. 19 lbs.
30 bales each 20 pieces 42in. by 40 yds. 21 lbs.
27 bales each 16 pieces 56in. by 40 yds. 28 lbs.
29 bales each 16 pieces 62in. by 40 yds. 31 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the purchasers will have to take delivery of the bales free on rail at Sholapur within 8 days from the date of sale.

Samples of the above cloth can be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneers in Apollo Street, Fort, before the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 8TH DAY OF JUNE, 1919, AT 2.30 P.M., (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 8th day of June, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., (S. T.) at Parel Sopari Bag Road in the compound of Jacob Sassoon Mills, very valuable teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs meatsafes handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumb-waiters rich glassware, porcelainware and platedware, marble top tables upholstered drawing room suite Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, rich engraving rich carpets, handsome cabinets corner cabinets, carved tables, flower stands teapoys carved writing table collard and collard's sweet toned cottage piano silver show case, large marble clock, iron bedsteads almyrahs clothes and gown presses Singer sewing machine, roll top writing table marble top dressing and wash-hand tables chest of drawers revolving book cases, refrigerator ice chest, easy chairs, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of E. Plow, Esq., of the Jacob Sassoon Mills and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

J. S. MODY, and Co., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th June, 1919.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C. 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ⅓th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides. TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle-shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI, Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 11, Telegrams: "Gundisan."

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AGRA CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co. Taj Mahal Hotel.
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Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijudin Gulam Hoosein.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd. Karnatak Agency.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—Abdul Rahman & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vagh.
GANGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—Jethmal Thakarsingh.
HYDERABAD (Dn.)—G. B. Kulkarni.
INDORE CITY.—Warune & Mandali.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JODHPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaik Rasul & Sons.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Bros.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—The Standard Book Stall.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MIRAJ.—Ganesh N. Muzumdar.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatt.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAREL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukram K. Pandya.
NASIK.—A. E. Lal & Sons.
PALANPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
POONA.—Shaik Rasul & Co.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaiji.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
SIRI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADHAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WARDHA.—B. Deshpande.

THE BHARAT LUXMI PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—81, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.
Established 1910. CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 4,00,000, (FOUR LAKHS).
Affairs of the company investigated by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal, and certified that "IT IS CARRYING ON BUSINESS HONESTLY."
Premium Re. 1 to Rs. 4 monthly, both in Life and Marriage Branches. WANTED RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS ALL OVER INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.
For Particulars apply to
MANAGING AGENTS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

'Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come sharp.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS

EXPERT TUITION in SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING and ACCOUNTANCY taught within 2 months with THE QUICKEST and UP-TO-DATE GUIDES, just issued by the Principal. Price Re. 1 each. Apply Prof. LENTIN, 283, Hornby Road. 2513

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—An experienced man in the Auctioneering Line. Apply Box No. 642, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2509

WANTED—CANVASSERS. Men who have influence in the Cloth Markets and Mandvi Bunder need only apply to Box No. 641, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2509A.

WANTED—A competent SHORTHAND-TYPIST for Attorneys Office. Apply stating experience and salary expected to Box No. 640, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2508

WANTED—Competent CLERKS to correspond in English and Gujarati and TYPIST for Exporting-Importing Office, one having experience in line should apply with testimonials to Box No. 643, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2510

SITUATION WANTED.

ENGLAND-RETURNED, smart young Gentleman of liberal education is willing to accompany well-to-do Indian Gentleman to England as Private Secretary or Companion. Is also ready to go there as Companion-Tutor to boys of high-class family. Write to Box No. 637, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2487

FOR SALE.

YOU will save much of your time and money if you use D. Gestetner's Duplicator for your circulars, specifications, etc., Perfect legible copies from 100 and above taken from one original. Ask for further particulars, THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—B 3

WE HAVE received by the last English Mail, a big consignment of SURVEYING and DRAWING INSTRUMENTS of well-known makers. Prices to suit all. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—A 3

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—One small airy BUNGLOW with a compound at Chowpatty, French Road, from 1st July, 1919. Apply to S. G. BANKER, 34, Chowpatty. 2512

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6.0
Second insertion	Rs. 3.8
Third insertion	Rs. 3.0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2.8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2.0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6.0

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MADHAVDAS CHHABILDAS, of Bombay Modh Bania Hindu Inhabitant, late Assistant Cashier B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co., Ltd.....Deceased. Bai SAVITA widow of the said MADHAVDAS CHHABILDAS, deceased, residing at Navivadi, without the Fort of Bombay ...Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixteenth day of May, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.

The 16th day of May, 1919.

Messrs. PANDIA & Co., Petitioner's Attorneys.

2480.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

RUTH ROLAND

THE BEAUTIFUL DAREDEVIL HEROINE

Will perform to-night

TWO DEATH-DEFYING DARING FEATS

In two further thrilling episodes

"A LEAP THROUGH SPACE"

and

"THE SUN MESSAGE"

of the great Pathe Serial

"HANDS UP"

NOW NEARING ITS TREMENDOUS CLIMAX.

A Story continuing at cyclonic speed! Teeming with exciting and amazing scenes! Thrilling to the marrow!

SEE MISS ROLAND IN MARVELLOUS FEATS!! SEE THE TERRIBLE FIGHT BETWEEN COW-BOYS AND INCAS!

Also Chimpanzie and Green Monkey of French E. Africa, Col. (Instructive); The Man at the Helm (War Topical); Gazette (Topical) and, "Check your Baggage". (Comic).

Every day: 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

Matinee: Every Sat., Sun., & Holidays at 5 p.m.

Extra Show: Every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

IMPERIAL

ETHEL CLAYTON

IN

SOULS ADRIFT

A "World" feature in five Soul-stirring reels.—Love, hate and the desire for revenge on a desert island! A proud, wealthy Society debutante, and a handsome, but impecunious engineer of a yacht, in a fascinating situation! A real romantic offering

together with the latest

UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE

and a nester Comedy.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaon.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS THE

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

In the Leading London Musical Successes

To-Night at 9-30 p.m. **"Mr. MANHATTAN"**

Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

BY THE UNIVERSAL REQUEST

Daily at 6-30 **"THE ROMANCE OF TARZAN"**

The Cataclysmic Romance of a Primeval man and his modern mate midst Jungle Wilds and Palaces.

EMPIRE

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

FRANK KEENAN

America's Greatest Character Actor

IN AN EXTRA SELECTED STAR PHOTOPLAY

"THE MIDNIGHT STAGE"

A DAMNING WEB OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE ENMESHES JOHN LYNCH—WOVEN BY HIS EVIL AND UNSCRUPULOUS "DOUBLE." DOOMED BY THE VIGILANTES TO A DISHONORABLE DEATH HE IS SAVED BY HIS ENEMY'S POOR DISCARDED PLAYTHING, WHOM HE HAD BEFRIENDED.

MR. KEENAN plays in this drama a dual role similar to those made famous by the late Sir Henry Irving—two distinct and separate characters, as far apart as the Poles, one man square and honest and upright, the other an arch-thief and road agent—their paths cross in this golden pine rimmed melting-pot of the west.

"DID YOU EVER HAVE A GOOD TIME?"

If you wish for a really good time, don't fail to see

MRS. CHARLIE CHAPLIN

this Week at the

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market

IN THE SPLENDID "JEWEL" PRODUCTION

Price of a Good Time.

A story of life, laughter, pleasure and delight.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOSTER'S MAGIC EMBROCATION

For the cure of Rheumatism Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Throat Cold in the Chest, Sprains Contusions and all Aches.

Price Re. 1/- 3 oz. bottle.

FOSTER & SONS,

CHEMISTS

BYCULLA—BOMBAY.

TREACHER & Co.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGIST

Wines, Stores, Provisions and General Merchants

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,

Estd. 1830.

TREACHER'S WELL-KNOWN

	Rs.
Special Liquer Brandy	8-8-0 bot.
Flowery Orange Pekoe Tea	2-8-0 lb.
Watson's No. 10 Whisky	5-4-0 bot.
Supari Tooth Paste	0-14-0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 4.

The N. Y. K. steamer Tenshin Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (Eastward bound), on 31st ultimo.

June 4.

S S Dalemoor—Pye—Djibouti—May 23.
S S Roserie—Anderson—New York—April 20.
S S Sirra Negra—Carter—Batavia—May 13.
S S Gallia—Salte—Mauritius—May 24.
S S Lhasa—Woollatt—Karachi—June 2.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer War Tulip for London

S S Dalemoor:—The Hill Knox and Son's steamer Delemoor, 2,572 tons, Captain T. Pye, arrived in harbour yesterday from Djibouti, with ballast, which port she had left on 23rd ultimo.

S S Roserie:—The W & A Graham Co.'s steamer Roserie, 3,005 tons, Captain D. Anderson, arrived in harbour, yesterday from New York, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 20th April.

S S Sierra Negra:—The steamer Sierra Negra, 1,328 tons, Captain R. Carter, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Batavia, with a cargo of sugar, which port she had left on 13th ultimo.

S S Gallia:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Gallia, 555 tons, Captain E. S. Salte, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar, which port she had left on 24th ultimo

S S Lhasa:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A. E. Woollatt, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 2nd instant.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 4th June 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCKS.

A	Zeyani ..	P Gulf	N F	..P G S N Co
B	Mu'ish ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
C	S R			
	Wanetta ..	N F	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
F	Haviliah.	Rangoon	N F	..T Morrison & Co
D	& E Shuster	Jeddah	5-6-19	..P G S N Co
G	Mar.inique	N F	N F	..G Arbuthnot & Co
H	Linga ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
L	& M			
	Nurul ..	Basrah	N F	..T M & Co
M	Revathoe	N F	N F	..M M & Co
O	Hejaz ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
P	Mukratta.	Rangoon	5-6-19	..M M & Co
Q	Pundua ..	Durban	N F	..M M & Co
Q	Supramanyam ..	N F	N F	..E R Harson

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Iran	..	N F	N F	..H S Shustary & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Saba ma	..	N F	N F	..K Nixon & Co
Net-vari	..	Karachi	N F	..K Nixon & Co
Sarasvati	..	N F	N F	..R I M
Satranji	..	N F	N F	..R I M

VICTORIA DOCK.

4	Kowdi ..	N F	N F	..T M & Co
6	Dalemoor	Marseilles	N F	..Reill Bros.
7	Vesley ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
12	& 13			
	Ranee ..	Rangoon	6-6-19	..T M & Co
14	Vergmere	N F	N F	..Dadamia Khant Vani
16	War session .	N F	N F	..D R I M

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Coconada	N F	N F	..M M & Co
3	Eem ..	Busreh	3 6 19	..M M & Co
5	Pentakota	Bundrisbars	4-6-19	..M M & Co
9	War Tulip	N F	N E	..M M & Co
7	Merkara	London	7-6-19	..M M & Co
8	Chakdina	Basrah	5-6-19	..M M & Co
10	North Brook .	Busra	5 6 19	..R I M
12	Dreera.	Shanghai	7 6 19	..M M & Co
13	Volumnia	Java	6-6- 9	..D R I M
18	Shah Jahan ..	Rangoon	9-6-19	..T Morrison & Co
14	Jeddah.	Pusreh	4-6 19	..T M & Co
15	Dara ..	Calcutta	6-6-19	..D R I M

EXPORTS.

June 4.

S S War Tulip for London:—261 cwts. pepper, 1,746 cwts. cussein floor, C. Jivanlal & Co.; 5,000 cwts. cotton seed, 4,000 cwts. linseed, D. B. Khan & Co.; 4,000 cwts. linseed, E. & F. Barraclough & Co.; 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, Valkart Bros.; 4,004 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano & Co.; 16,016 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 200 cwts. papy seeds, 500 cwts. rape seed, 100 cwts. niger seed, 3. Durst; 8,000 cwts. linseed, Valkart Bros.

S S Dalemoor for Marseilles:—900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Dunera for Shanghai, 200 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Dunera for Hongkong:—13 cases butter, Parisian Dairy Co.

S S Hwah Hsin for Hongkong:—52 cwts. ivory, Hajeebhoy Tajee and Co.; 164 cwts. red raisin, Motichand Dhanraj.

IMPORTS.

June 4.

S S Schooner Supramania Puravy from Mauritius, Agents E. H. Haroon:—1,874 bags sugar.

S S Wanetta from Fremantle (Australia), Agents W & A Graham & Co.:—1,180 bundles 2,012 logs sandlewood.

S S Ranee from Basse.n, Agents Turner, Morison & Co.:—1102,030 bags rice.

S S Dunera for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton.

S S Dalemoor from Marseilles:—900 bales

THROUGH CIVILIAN EYES.

The "Leader" writes:—An 'I.C.S.' writing to the "Times" has given full rein to his imagination. Certain members of the Indian Legislative Council resigned as a protest against the Rowlatt Act. The writer in the "Times," who had built up a theory of his own as to India following the lead of Ireland, seized the incident and made the following provoking comment:—

This desire of the Indian to imitate Ireland is well exhibited by the action of two of the extremist party on the Viceroy's Council—Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya—who are said to have resigned their appointments on the Council. It is almost certain that in acting thus they have deliberately imitated the Sinn Fein members of Parliament who are abstaining from attendance at Westminster."

The writer seems to be a typical I.C.S. who, knowing very little of the political mind of India, poses as an expert in the diagnosis of Indian unrest. It is a libel on the members who have resigned to suggest that they have imitated the Sinn Fein members. But this is not all. He further wrote—"That if more signs of witness are seen other resignations would follow, and an attempt may even be made to set up a separate administration, such as Mr. de Valera has in Ireland.' This is the climax of absurdity of which the 'I.C.S.' ought to be sincerely ashamed. But he has talked some sense also. He says:—

'We may hope that in the Punjab, at any rate, the outbreak will be extinguished quicker even than it blazed up. The difficulty will be afterwards to explain things to the Indian. Why do we deal so strictly with him when we are so lax with Sir Michael's own countrymen? Is it because there is one law for the *sahib* (white man) and another for the *deshi-admr* (native Indian)? If so, why do we pretend all are equal? Such thoughts are likely to cause much bitterness, and to widen the gulf, already deplorably wide, between the European and Indian races in India.'

A reply is indeed needed to these questions.

The Mail steamer Gracchus with the outward mails of the 8th and 15th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at midnight on Sunday next.

WONDERFUL SPECIFIC FOR

ASTHMA

Radical and Sure Cure.

by which Asthmatic patients suffering from over 25, 30 or 40 years and given up by English and Indian Physicians, no matter if it is from the birth or it is inherited from ancestors, are radically cured of their disease, is distributed gratis to Asthmatic patients in Benares daily.

Out-door patients have to pay Rs. 10-6 for the specific of four weeks' use, three weeks' Rs. 9-5, two weeks' Rs. 6-5 and for one week's Rs. 3-4. Full amount will be refunded if after finishing the treatment any Asthma fit appears in their lives.

The Specific is to be taken for twelve weeks only.

Ingredients are VEGETABLES and HERBS only and free from opium or any poisonous substance or hot effect.

It is guaranteed that no relapse of Asthma appears from THE VERY FIRST DAY of commencing the treatment till the end of their lives, whether they stop in Benares during the treatment or they take the Specific at their home.

Opium is strictly prohibited.
Testimonials are sent free.

ADDRESS:—

K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Benares City, U.P., Indid.
Table No. 5,

7

FOR

Lichauch Jars, Bottles of every description, Carboys, Globes or Chimnies.

Allahabad Glass Works,

107, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,

BOMBAY.

SAFETY RAZOR.

SAFETY RAZOR rivals "Gillet", identical in appearance and use at one-third the "Gillet" price. Uses the "Gillet" blades. British made, complete in case with three "Gillet" blades for Re. 5/- (five) only (Postage extra) direct from the importers.

THE INTERNATIONAL STORES.
523, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

MR. TILAK ON INDIAN DEMANDS.

ANTI-BUREAUCRATIC BUT NOT ANTI-BRITISH.

Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak spoke on the subject "What India wants" at a meeting in London on May 3rd in connection with the Britain and India Association.

Colonel Wedgwood, M.P., presided, and said that Mr. Tilak was responsible for the birth of a Nationalist feeling in India which had grown to such an extent that now it had transcended all religious differences, and welded together in one piece an idealistic movement.

Mr. Tilak said when he came to this country he found a sympathetic feeling with regard to India occasioned by the war, to which India had given one and a quarter million men and £100,000,000. In regard to the demands put forward by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League, he pointed out that it was asserted that the whole of the Indian agitation was anti-British in character. That was a grave libel, and he asked them not to believe a word of it. It was the study of British institutions and the British character that made India yearn for free speech, a free press, responsible government, and constitutional agitation.

The Indian movement for Dominion self-government was not anti-British. It was merely anti-bureaucratic, and he was sure they could not blame the people of India if they desired a system which enabled them to manage their own domestic affairs. Even to-day they did not ask for full Dominion self-government. They did not demand that the Government of India should be made responsible to Great Britain for India, even in matters of army, navy, and foreign affairs. They definitely reserved those matters to the Government of India as it was at present constituted. They asked for responsible government only in their domestic affairs. He submitted that a consideration of self-government and a prosperous India would be the best bulwark for Great Britain with her great responsibilities in Asia.—"Manchester Guardian."

Do Your bit??

Escape Monsoon Chills and Doctor's bills by investing in a good

WATERPROOF COAT

at No. 1 Crawford Market.

We have just received a large and fine Stock for new season Waterproof Coats for Sale at very tempting prices. We carry a huge and varied stock of outfitting requisites of quality and prices which challenge comparison.

Give us one fair trial and See?

TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HASSONALLY,

Shop No. 1 Arcade
Foot Path Crawford Market
BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

For Ladies

Absolutely Free

40 years experience . . . .
late Government Medical Officer

RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S

Secrets of Happy Life

is being distributed free

Apply to

THE SWASTHE SAHAYA PHARMACY,
30-2, Harrison Rd., CALCUTTA.

A FAIR OPPORTUNITY

TO ALL CONCERNED IN SECOND HAND MACHINERY.

We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.

Send for the complete list NOW.

ENGINEER & CO

BOMBAY No. 4

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 30th.

		Bales
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool		12,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Ex		..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian		..
,, Imports		4,000
Mid. Americans Spot		21.00
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		..
New York 11 a m: (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Closed.	
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	31.78
	Oct.	30.29

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 30th.

New Contracts.

Months	Previous.
May:	20.53
June:	20.07
July:	19.40
Aug.	18.82
Sept.	18.39
Oct.	18.01
Nov.	17.82
Dec.	17.61
Jan.	17.48
Feb.	17.27
Mar.	17.14
April	17.02

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, May 30th

New Contracts

Months	Previous.
June	..

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, May 30th

G. Bengal Good	14.45
,, ,, Fully Good	14.95
,, ,, Fine	15.20
No. 1 Oomra Good	16.55
,, ,, Fully Good	17.05
,, ,, Fine	17.30
Broach Good	17.55
,, ,, Fully Good	17.80
,, ,, Fine	18.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, May 30th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	3,000
,, Forwarded	69,000
,, Imports	90,000
,, Stock	534,000
Actual Weekly Sales	56,000

Tone of Manchester Cloth Market.
Extensive demand and Encouraging turn over.
Tone of Yarn Market.
Marketing.

Water Twist	3
Printers Cloth	59

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 31st.

New York and New Orleans Markets closed to-day.

New York, June 2nd.

Futures at New York July	31.55
,, ,, Oct.	30.62

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 4.

The market was entirely closed yesterday. To-day the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 566 for Fully Good Broach July-August and fluctuated for some time between Rs. 564 and Rs. 566. Later on the price advanced to Rs. 570, touched Rs. 569 and improved to Rs. 575½ on Calcutta buying orders and purchases by speculators. At 4 p.m., the rate was Rs. 574 and the bazaar closed at Rs. 575½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 576, declined to Rs. 565, and closed as under.

There has been a good demand for ready cotton by exporters and mills.

A private cable gives the Bureau Report of the condition of the American crop as 75.6 per cent. against 82.3 per cent. last year, and a ten years average of 79.3 per cent.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs
Fully Good Broach	July-August	565
Fully Good Bengal	July	441
Fine Oomras	July	501
Good Southerns	May-June	540
Good Southerns	July-August	540

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 4TH JUNE 1919.

		Rs
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Augt	575
,, ,, Bengal	July	450
Fine M.G Oomras	July	513
Good ,, Southerns	May-June	551
,, ,, ,,	July-August.	551

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description:	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	465	453	440	425	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	460	448	435	420	,,
M.G. Oomras No. 8	520	510	492	..	
Best al Provinces.	540	530	512	..	
M.G. Broach	580	575	565	555	,,
M.G. Southerns	..	..	555	551	,,
Mgd. Dharwar	..	564	557	549	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd June 1919.

Cotton	5 138 bales.
Wheat	12 957 Qwts.
Linseed	6 508 ,,
Rape, etc.	3,564 ,,
Gingellyseed	177 ,,
Poppyseed	1,055 ,,
Groundnuts	603 ,,
Castorseed	201 ,,
Rice	85,154 ,,
Myrabolliams	282 ,,
Cottonseed	13,282 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	3,835 ,,
Jowar	11,027 ,,
Maize	3 060 ,,
Barley	Nil

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 4th 6-0 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-32	74 0 0	.. ..
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-32	74 0 0	.. ..
,, Karachi Bangla	74 0 0	.. ..
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	17 0 0	.. ..
,, ,, Cawnpore	17 4 0	.. ..
,, Yellow Cawnpore	18 0 0	.. ..
Linseed Brown Bold	21 12 0	22 8 0
,, Thin	21 4 0	21 12 0
Teelseed White 85-15	109 0 0	.. ..
,, Gajar 75-25	108 0 0	.. ..
,, Black	104 0 0	.. ..
,, Gajar 50-50	74 0 0	.. ..
Poppyseed, White	20 0 0	.. ..
Groundnuts	104 0 0	.. ..
Barley	9 0 0	.. ..
Mowraseed	44 0 0	.. ..
Castorseed	84 0 0	.. ..

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET

Bombay, June 4th

Rate per lb.

	Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	1 0 8
Shapurji No. 16	0 15 8
Currimbhai No. 12½	0 15 10
Light Houses No. 6½	0 13 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 4th

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 8 3/8
Fcs. Demand	245
American Dollars	280½
Hongkong	214
Shanghai	316½
Japan	129
Singapore	142

Market Quiet.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, June 4th.

			Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs		Rs.
Cash Certificates	,,	860-4	,, 94,732-8
	Total	860-4	,, 94,782-8

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 4.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 32-14-6.

EXCHANGES.

T. T. on London 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France 240.
Credit 3 Msd/a 266.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 130.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 125.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 214
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 316.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 142.
D. D. on New York Rs. 260-8-0.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-1947 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 96.
3½ per cent. Paper 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market remained firm with the exception of Simplex which dropped from Rs. 600 to Rs. 570.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:

Swadeshi 2,360, Swan 780, Simplex 570 Shahpurji 136½, Madhowji 2,312½, Luxmi cotton 1,800 Kohinoor 1,440, Currimbhoy 450, Katsoorchand 1,185, Finlay 622½, Fazulbhoy 340, David 630, Crescent 257½, Colaba 1,775, Century 45, By. Cotton 645, By. Dyeing 1,555, Bundi 59½ Cen: mining 43, Katni O. 360, Katni Defd. 1,890, Tata New Defd. 585 p, Tata Old Defd. 1,267½, Tata Ord. 262½, Shivrajpur 47, Alcocks 825, By. Burma 977½, Bt. Burma Petro: 20½, By. Tram: 767½, Tata Hydro: 1,400, Tata Bank 33. Tata Oil 252½ p.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:

Swadeshi 2,360, Swan 785, Simplex 570, Shahpurji 139½, Madhowji 2,315, Luxmi cotton 1,750, Currimbhoy 447½, Kastoorchand 1,180.

Katni deferreds were placed for Cash delivery at 1,925.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 2.

There was a large business done in jute shares to-day, the prices ruling very firm and steady. Coals again were not in much demand. In the miscellaneous section, a fairly large number of shares changed hands Indian Iron and Steel and Indian Standard Wagons being in strong demand.

The following were the closing quotations: Coal:—Boarboni 16; Bararee Coke 16 premium; Equitable 49/12; Kuardi 26/8; Ranee gunge 64/8; Samla Kendra 20/12; Standard 50/8.

Jute:—Anglo-Indian 320; Auckland 410; Belevdere 488; Century 17; Craig 6/4 prem.; Dalhousie 484; Delta 573; Fort William 390; Gondalpara 1,100; Howrah 42/12; Kamarhatty 855; Kankinarrah 735; Reliance 45/12; Standard 593; Waverley 18/8.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Navigation 42/12; Assam Saw Mills 27/12; Assam Brick and Tiles 13/12; Behar Oil 26; Bengal Brass 18/4; Britannia Brass 11/12; Buxa Forest Bye Products 18; Calcutta Ice 25/4; Calcutta Oil and Cakes 19/8; Chemical Industries 27/12; Crawford and Co. 10/8; Dunbar Cotton 64; Enamelled Paint 11/4; Frank Ross 14; Howrah Oil 50/12; Hooghly Flour 34/4; Great India Phosphates 10 prem.; Indian Standard Wagon 26 prem.; Indian Iron and Steel 45 prem.; Indian Galvanizing 20; Indian Tanneries 22/12; Jha Jha Cement 20/4; Kalyanpur Lime 20/8; Moginley and Co. 11/12; Marshall Sons and Co. (India) 17; Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 29/8; Shehan and Co. 14/8; Steel Products 15/12; Tata Industrial Bank 27/4 prem.; Thorneycroft (Indian) Ltd. 9/4.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69/10 to Rs. 69/14 and small lots at Rs. 70 to Rs. 70.

MRS. BESANT'S PROPAGANDA.

"New India" says that private advices received from London state that the Association "Britain and India" are making arrangements for Mrs. Besant to address a large number of meetings on Indian affairs throughout the country. Committees have been formed in Liverpool, Nottingham, Leeds, Birmingham, Bath, Cardiff, Brighton, Newcastle, Portsmouth and Eastbourne. Other Committees are forming, and a strenuous campaign on behalf of India's demands is being carefully organised. This is very good news, for now that the Reform Bill is before Parliament, public influence must be brought to bear on the deliberations of the Select Committee so that an acceptable Bill may emerge.

BELFAST ELECTION LIBEL ACTION.

SIR E. CARSON'S APOLOGY.

At the Nisi Prius Court in mail week, before the Lord Chief Justice and a county of Dublin jury, the action Davey v. Carson was listed. The plaintiff was Major William Hamilton Davey, barrister-at-law, of 45, Baconmore Road, Belfast, who sought to recover £5,000 damages from Sir Edward Carson for alleged slander. There was a crowded court, says the Dublin correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," and Sir Edward Carson occupied a seat at the reporters' bench.

The statement of claim set forth that the plaintiff and Dr. McNabb were Parliamentary candidates for the Duncairn division of Belfast at the general election, and at a public meeting on December 5 at Ewart's Dining-room, Belfast, in support of his own candidature, the defendant falsely and maliciously spoke concerning the plaintiff the following words, which were published: "I want to say a word or two about the Sinn Feiners. I have two out against me in Duncairn. One of them is in gaol, and I am told that is his chief recommendation, and the other (meaning the plaintiff) is in Derry—at least he was there yesterday. But so far as I am concerned, I say 'Let them all come.'

"A LEAGUE WITH GERMANY."

"In my opinion there never was in the history of this controversy a greater insult offered to this great Imperial province than when they put a Sinn Feiner forward to contest every seat. What have they done in the war? A gentleman says 'Nothing.' They did the worst act that has ever been perpetrated by treacherous and perfidious people. They entered into a league with Germany. Aye, at the very darkest hour in our country's struggle in the world-war for freedom, they stabbed us in the back; they shot down our soldiers in the streets of Dublin; they murdered our citizens; yes, and they blackened the character of Ireland, not merely in England and Scotland, not merely in America, but throughout the world.

"When the Sherwood Foresters were marching through Ballsbridge to protect the citizens of Dublin, these men from behind the walls of the schoolhouse shot our brave, honest men as, if they were dogs."

"These are the men who have come up to woo the honest local citizens of Belfast. They have been traitors to their country in war, and as they have been traitors in war, let us tell them to go elsewhere."

The plaintiff said the words were meant and were understood to mean that he was a Sinn Feiner, and had been guilty of acts and offences stated by the defendant in the above words. Further, the plaintiff said that the words meant that he, an officer in the army, had conspired with the King's enemies for the overthrow of the King's Government in Ireland, and had aided and assisted in the shooting of soldiers and the murder of citizens in the rebellion, and had been a traitor to his King and country, that he had been guilty of an indicatable offence, and was not a fit and proper person to hold his Majesty's commission.

SIR E. CARSON'S APOLOGY.

The defendant, in his defence, denied that he ever meant to accuse or suggest that the plaintiff was a Sinn Feiner, or that he had been guilty of any of the acts referred to. He submutted that the words were incapable of the alleged meaning or any other defamatory meaning, and that the words complained of were fair and bona-fide comment upon a matter of public interest. If the speech was open to the interpretation that he intended to convey to the public that the plaintiff was a Sinn Feiner, the defedant said that he had no such intention, and that if it were so open, as alleged, he regretted it, and apologised to the plaintiff.

When the jury was about to be called, Mr. Sergeant Sullivan, leading counsel for the plaintiff, said his Lordship would not be troubled with the case.

The Solicitor General, who, with Mr. T. W. Brown and Mr. H. M. Thompson, appeared for Sir Edward Carson, said that on the day following that on which it was alleged Sir Edward used the words complained of, the plaintiff's solicitor wrote calling the defendant's attention to them, and on December 7 Sir Edward Carson replied regretting that Major Davey should consider that he had described him as a Sinn Feiner and had included him in his criticisms of the Sinn Fein body. "I can assure you and Major Davey," the defendant wrote, "that I had no such intention. I regret it and apologise to him. I shall take an early opportunity of making this clear at a public meeting in the division. Should Major Davey consider it necessary to issue a writ after this explanation I shall instruct Mr. Dawson Bates to accept service."

Accordingly, said counsel, at the next public meeting, on December 7, Sir Edward referring to what he called a "somewhat personal matter," said, "All I can say is, and I hope Major Davey will believe me, because I don't know why we should not have a clean fight, I never intended, nor do I desire, to associate him in any way with Sinn Fein. If my language was capable of the construction he has put on it I certainly regret that my language was inaccurate, and if I have made any charge of that kind against Major Davey I most sincerely withdraw it."

Serjeant Sullivan said he was glad it had been recognised that the action had been brought by Major Davey by no means as a mere personal act of vindictiveness. Major Davey belonged to a class whose position, he was afraid, was not appreciated as it should be in Ireland, because in all sacrifices that were made in the Great War there was no class in the community that had sacrificed so much as men of Major Day's persuasion—the Nationalists of Ireland who joined the army.

THE APOLOGY ACCEPTED.

Counsel reviewed Major Davey's career in the army, and said he had now rejoined his regiment, and he was a volunteer for continuation in the army. In these circumstances his client was deeply grieved that he should have been ranked with anybody against whom charges of the nature contained in the defendant's speech could be levelled. The action made it perfectly clear how Major Davey stood in this matter. He was greatly pleased that defendant, occupying as he did a distinguished position in public life, had done what indeed was too rare among men holding such high public positions—he had been ready to admit his fault and make reparation for it. On behalf of the plaintiff he accepted the apology in the spirit in which it was offered.

The Lord Chief Justice said he was glad the case had had such a happy ending. He could quite understand how an officer in the position of Major Davey would feel it incumbent on him to bring this action. He could also quite understand how such a distinguished person as Sir Edward would feel it incumbent upon him to admit his mistake in the frank terms in which he had done so. It was satisfactory that the action, so far as it had gone, would result in a complete and absolute vindication of Major Davey, who in the war had faithfully served his King and country.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

The following is the eighth report by the directors of the Bombay Central Cooperative Bank Ltd., to be submitted at the shareholders' meeting to be held on Monday 9th instant:—

The Directors beg to submit their Eighth Report on the working of the Bank for the year ending 31st March 1919. The Auditors' Report is also annexed, the Net Profit for the year, including the sum of Rs. 1,289-12-4, brought forward, amounts to, Rs. 66,178-10-4; An ad-interim Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum was paid for the half-year ending 30th September 1918, and this absorbed Rs. 21,000-0-0; The Directors now propose—To pay a final Dividend for the half-year ending 31st March 1919, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, which will absorb, Rs. 21,000-0-0; To grant a bonus to the Bank's staff, Rs. 1,327-0-0; To carry to Reserve for doubtful debts (making a total of Rs. 30,000), Rs. 9,000-0-0; To carry forward to the next account, Rs. 13,851-10-4; Rs. 66,178-10-4.

You will be glad to observe from the accounts that the financial position of the Bank continues to be satisfactory, and that there has been a further increase in the total working capital. The expansion of the business would have been still larger but for the occurrence of famine in several districts of the Presidency. This has naturally led to a curtailment of the demand for funds for agricultural operations.

Inclusive of the three co-operative credit societies, the registration of which was cancelled during the year under report, the number of co-operative societies in liquidation which are indebted to the Bank is eleven. The outstandings from the societies under liquidation, it will be seen from the Balance Sheet, have been reduced during the year and the Directors do not anticipate any bad debts accruing to the Bank on account of any of these societies.

Famine and scarcity conditions prevailing in most of the district of the Presidency have necessitated the granting of extensions to a number of ocieties in such areas in repect of the instalments of repayment due by them this year, and the Directors trust that, under the circumstances, you will approve their decision to strengthen still further the special reserve for doubtful debts. This reserve, with the addition of Rs. 9,000 now proposed to be allotted, will stand at Rs. 30,000.

The Societies' Share of the Divisible Fund for the last triennium amounting to Rs. 10,000 will be distributed among the borrowing societies in the current year by payment in cash or credit to their accounts.

An additional sum of Rs. 15,750 has been placed to the credit of the Sinking Fund created for the extinction of Debentures. As soon as the financial position resumes a normal aspect, the Directors will consider the possibility of floating additional Debentures in order to proceed with the redemption of debts, which necessitates long term loans.

All your Directors retire from the Board under Bye-law No. 64, but are eligible for re-election.

You are requested to appoint an Auditor for the year ending 31st March 1920, and to fix his remuneration.

MILL STORES AND CHEMICALS MARKETS.

BOMBAY, June 4.

The Market is steady and the tone has been well-maintained for almost all important commodities, without any material fluctuations in the prices. Demand is as usual both from local as well as mofussil mills; Healds had a very fair demand and still continues to have, but no upward tendency has been noticeable. Rather a very slight fall has been witnessed during the last week. Several transactions took place at Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1-10-0 per 800 eyes according to the quality of goods. Old stocks now appear to be cleared off from the stocks, and fresh are now to be expected. Last month nearly 30 cases arrived in the markets. However, home manufacturers in recent English mail have little talked of material reduction in the Indent Prices. Sales by auction in the markets for goods under dispute have been very scarce now.

Among Weaving Wooden sundries, Slubbings both English and Japanese specially of 13/16in. have very fair demand but this size is not freely available and those in possession are reluctant of parting with them at poor prices. English Wilson are being supplied directly to the consumers—the mills, by their agents, and not to the merchants, who sought profiteering. For Japanese Shuttles, Bobbins etc., very few indents are being booked by the Japanese firms, since, the prices in Japan are ruling higher still.

Roller Cloth, Picking Bands, Pickers etc., are still in large ctocks in the markets, and the consumption is slow. The prices have remained steady in the last couple of weeks. Country Pickers are now being largely consumed, but not to match fairly with the Genuine English Goods.

The quotations of the last week are approximately as follows:—

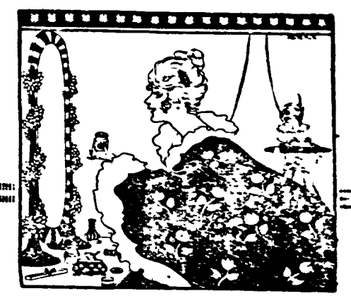
Healds Rs. 1-10-0.
Reeds Rs. 0-4-9.
Roller Cloth Rs. 4-8-0.
Picking Bands Rs. 2-14-0.
Eng. Pickers No. 4 Rs. 70-0-0.
Cou. Pickers No. 4 Rs. 45-0-0.
Eng. Shuttles 14½ Rs. 55-0-0.
Jap. Shuttles 14½ Rs. 35-0-0.
Jap. Shuttles 13½ Rs. 8-0-0.
Slubbings (Wilson) Rs. 90-0-0.
Slubbings Jap. Rs. 75-0-0.
Rowings Jap. Rs. 33-0-0.
Conical Pirn 5in. Ena. Rs. 12-0-0.
Conical Pirn 5in. Var. Rs. 8-0-0.

CHEMICALS.

Among chemicals for mills, no upward tone has been noticed as yet. The high prices which ruled during the previous months will not be possible now, as several American as well as English manufacturing companies have almost commenced freely supplying a very few chemicals. There is a very good demand in the market now for United alkali goods, which are naturally quoted at somewhat higher rates. The quotations are as follows:—

Sodium Sulphide Rs. 11-0-0.
Sodium Sulphide U. A. Rs. 14-0-0.
Zinc Chloride (Hytra) Rs. 25-0-0.
Glauber Salt Rs. 5-0-0.
Bleaching Eng. Rs. 25-0-0.
Bleaching Jap. Rs. 16-0-0.
Caustic Soda 98 per cent. Rs. 34-0-0.
Washing Soda Rs. 7-8-0.

The other chemicals for Sizing purposes have been almost steady without material difference in the price. Sago is still high, and the import of it is not yet very large from Singapore.



THE PERFECT TOILET

always includes Ven-Yusa, the new toilet cream. Ven-Yusa is a scientific discovery and has beneficial qualities never associated with ordinary face creams.

By reason of the vitalizing oxygen and other refined elements it contains Ven-Yusa exerts on the skin an exceptionally refreshing and rejuvenating influence.

Used last thing at night, and made part of one's morning toilet, Ven-Yusa is a veritable boon to the fair sex.

VEN-YUSA

The Oxygen Face Cream.

1 Rupee per jar of all Chemists, Stores, & Bazaars.

THE SUBMARINES AND BOVRIL

By Appointment

During the War food supplies were greatly restricted in the United Kingdom owing to the submarine blockade, and Bovril was so indispensable to the soldiers, wounded, and the people that it had to be retained in the British Isles, where it is made, or sent to the fighting fronts.

Fresh supplies of Bovril have now arrived and there is no longer any need to make shift with substitutes which lack its unique vital and energising properties.

Bovril is the food whose body-building powers have been proved by independent scientific experiments to be from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

GROSSMITH'S "GOLDEN STILL" Eau de Cologne

Wonderful freshness, invigorating quality and delightful odour, distinguish this really high-class Eau de Cologne, which is undoubtedly the finest production of its kind.

It is manufactured from the purest ingredients and blended with the knowledge derived from nearly one hundred years' daily practice.

There is nothing more welcome for headache, fatigue, or distressed nerves, than "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
Beware of worthless imitations.
Insist on having the original, made by

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JUST RECEIVED FRESH STOCK
OF ALL SIZES
BULL DOG SPARKING PLUGS
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
R. T. MEHTA & Co.
Near West End Cinema, Churni Road, Bombay.

MR. SMILLIE AND THE EARL.

LIVELY DEBATE ON ROYALTIES.

PEERS AND THIR TITLED DEEDS.

The Coal Commission Inquiry, writes the "Daily News", has reached the point at which the right of the great landowners, including the ecclesiastical Commissioners, to exact a toll on the coal industry in the form of royalty rents is challenged by the miners representatives. On May 7th the Earl of Durham and his agent, Lord Dunraven and his agent, and Lord Dynevor were called, at the instance of Mr. Smillie, to justify their claims. There were lively verbal interchanges, particularly between Mr. Smillie and the Earl of Durham, who was combative and inclined to sarcasm. Public interest in the proceedings was heightened, and at times the noise of casual listeners leaving and entering the crowded room seriously inconvenienced the Commission.

Each witness gave a brief account of the origin of his estate. The Earl of Durham owns 12,411 acres of coal. His title deeds show that 10,000 acres have been bought—6,000 acres within the last 100 years, and 4,000 acres between 1720 and 1820. The remainder is "ancient land owned by the Lambton family." The Dunraven estate is 26,443 acres, of which 17,602 acres forms the coal area, and in 1918 it yielded an output of 2,318,248 tons. The bulk of the estate was purchased by the Edwin family in 1684-5.

The Dynevor estates (in Carmarthenshire and Glamorganshire) total 9,300 acres, and coal exists under 8,270 acres, yielding an annual output of about 400,000 tons. Lord Dynevor's ancestors once owned nearly the whole of the two counties named, and also nearly the whole of Pembrokeshire.

MR. SMILLIE'S QUESTIONS.

Mr. Smillie began his interrogation of the Earl of Durham by disputing comprehensively the right of an individual to "own" land.

Do you agree (he asked) that land, which includes minerals and metals, is essential to the life of the people?—I think so.

People in a country cannot live without land?—They can't live in the air.

Provided a limited number of people hold the whole of the land, they practically hold the lives of the whole of the people?—I do not accept that. I maintain that the lives of the people living on my land are just as safe and happy as any others. It makes no difference to them whether I own the land or not.

Land is as necessary to life as sunshine or water or air?—Yes, or bread.

We cannot get bread without land?—That is a platitude.

You claim the surface and minerals?—Certainly.

Mr. Smillie quoted Williams on "Real Property" ("No man is absolute owner of his lands, but only holds estate in them"); Coke (who held that no subject held land except by the King); and Blackstone ("It is a received and undeniable principle of law that all lands in England are held immediately of the King").—Lord Durham protested against the reading of extracts without context. "I am not a constitutional lawyer," he said. "My family has owned land for a great many years, and no one has disputed it."

"But we are disputing it now, you see," Mr. Smillie interjected, amid laughter.

THE BIBLE QUOTED.

Here the interrogation took a new turn. Mr. Smillie continued:

There is a very old book which says, "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof." I am not exactly sure of the author, but it appears in the Bible by which you have promised to tell the truth and the whole truth this morning. Would you deny that authority?—I prefer another authority, which says, "Render unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's."

That is exactly what I want to be done at the present time, because if "the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof," it cannot be the property of individuals.

Lord Durham (to the chairman): Is this an ecclesiastical examination?

Mr. Smillie explained that he was trying to find out if any individual was entitled to claim absolute ownership of the coal and other minerals under the surface of the earth. "I have told you I don't know," Lord Durham replied. "But you say in your evidence, 'I own the coal.'"

"I cannot see your object in quibbling about it," the witness retorted "I consider I have a full title in law to these minerals which I own. What more can I say?"

Mr. Smillie then asked about the suggestion which had been made that it would take a railway van to convey Lord Durham's title deeds to London. After much fencing the witness admitted that the deeds which mattered were not very numerous. "I have never read them, and I hope I never shall," he declared, and added warmly that the request for them had put him to great inconvenience in having them examined. "I do not admit your authority," he told Mr. Smillie, "but if the Chairman says I must bring my title deeds here I will bring them."

"The Chairman may say that yet," Mr. Smillie commented. "You don't suggest that I should give up my title deeds?" Lord Durham asked. "I suggest you should give your land back to the State, which owns it," Mr. Smillie replied bluntly.

Mr. Smillie next asked a series of questions to bring out the fact that a few landowners had the power, if they chose to exercise it, to hold up the coal industry by refusing to grant leases. "You mean to say they are blackmailers?" Lord Durham asked hotly. "I do not mean they are blackmailers," Mr. Smillie replied; "I only put it that they have the power to be." Lord Durham suggested that if any attempt was made to hold up the coal the State should intervene—as it should when railwaymen and miners went on strike, he added caustically.

Mr. Hodges pressed Lord Durham closely, but in vain, to admit that he had no right in equity to derive profit from the application of other people's capital to his property, or rather from the labour without which the capital would yield nothing. Lord Durham's comment was: "I agree that if there were no people living in England it would be a desert island."

"THE PRIOR RIGHT."

"Who do you think has the prior right—the men who make the property economically valuable, or those who live upon it when it is economically valuable?"

"I think there is only one person who has a right, and that is the man who owns it," Lord Durham replied, with an air of finality.

Lord Durham had stated that in his opinion nationalisation would not be successful. Mr. Herbert Smith suggested that the State would pay people to do the work just as the Earl paid his agent. "We might even get your agent," he added. "That is his affair," the witness replied.

In reply to Mr. Balfour, the witness expressed the opinion that chaos would descend on the country, as in Russia, if the rights of property were not respected.

The question of common lands was raised during the examination of Lord Dunraven by Mr. Hodges, who desired to know how the witness became possessed of the 1,000 acres of common lands included in his estate at Coity. "Have you any deeds of title to the minerals?" he asked. "I think they are mentioned in a survey of the lord of the manor," the witness replied. "Have you any deeds which entitle Lord Dunraven to the mineral rights in this common?" Mr. Hodges asked Mr. Ranadali (Lord Dunraven's agent). "I have never seen any", he replied.

Mr. Smith asked that the title should be produced, and Mr. Smillie remarked: "We want to know what is Lord Dunraven's title to work minerals in common land."

"We will see about it," the Chairman said.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPOSALS.

The preferential rate for Indian and Ceylon tea in Mr. Chamberlain's Budget are criticised by correspondent in a letter to "The Daily News." The writer, who is a director of several Indian tea companies, says:

"India and Ceylon produce more tea than the United Kingdom consumes. By the preference, all Java and Sumatra teas will be thrown into Colonial and foreign markets to compete with the balance of our crops after the United Kingdom is supplied. It cannot therefore increase our production, so how will it benefit India and Ceylon?

"The capital of India and Ceylon tea gardens is practically all held in the United Kingdom. They may be able to push up the price to the British consumer and get bigger dividends, but to do this they will have to dump their surplus crop on the Colonies and foreign markets at about 2d. per lb. less than they get here. London as the centre of the tea trade will be irreparably damaged. The net result will be that British consumers will pay more for their tea than foreigners, and we shall lose our footing in foreign markets.

"The extra price paid by the British consumer will go into the pockets of the English capitalist, and part will go to Colonists and foreigners to provide them with cheaper tea."

AMERICA AND PROHIBITION.

Nation-wide Prohibition of the sale of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage becomes effective, as a war measure, on the 1st of July this year, to continue until the armies are demobilized.

The manufacture of distilled liquors stopped Oct. 1, 1917, and of brewed drinks the 1st of last December. The making of wine will cease the 1st of May next. This means that, with the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all kinds of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, there will not be a legalized licensed saloon in America anywhere. It will be a crime against the Federal Government to either make or sell intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and any person who does either of these will be a criminal in Washington.

"HARBOURING A SPY."

CHARGES IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Bottomley called attention in Parliament in mail week, to the naturalisation some two months after the war began and to the recent denaturalisation of a lady bearing the name of Caroline Hanemann, who was companion to a lady who was the sister of Mrs. Asquith. In October, 1914, she was naturalised. During 1916, a very critical period in the history of the war, she was in residence at No. 10, Downing-street. He had in his possession several original letters written by her from that address to various London tradesmen, giving them instructions as to the delivery of parcels and other things which she had purchased. At this stage he wished to enter a protest on behalf of the private members of the House. In a question which he had on the paper that day he made the statement that this lady had stayed in Downing-street, and the Home Secretary, in replying, said he could find no evidence that such was the case. He (Mr. Bottomley) thought that before a Minister, in Parliamentary language, gave the lie to a private member on a question of fact he ought to take some special steps to check his statement. He wished to ask the right hon. gentleman what inquiries he made to lead him to doubt the truth of his (Mr. Bottomley's) statement. Did the right hon. gentleman inquire at Downing-street or of the ex-Prime Minister? In the absence of some such protest as that which he (Mr. Bottomley) was now making, the outside public might jump to the conclusion that private members hurled these statements at Ministers' heads without justification. Continuing, Mr. Bottomley said he did not follow Caroline Hanemann's movements since the fall of the late Government. He confined his criticisms to the official residence in Downing-street, his suggestion being that for a German woman naturalised two months after the war began to be allowed to live in the arcana of the war secrets of the world, with access to the most confidential sources of information, and then to be mysteriously denaturalised, was a matter which required explanation from that Department of the State which was responsible for such things. Having regard to the information he possessed, and which the Home Office ought to possess, he asked once more why the House could not be told names of the British citizens who guaranteed the suitability of this lady for British nationality. Were the names withheld for the benefit of the guarantors, for Caroline Hanemann, for the State or for the Home Office? He suggested that the correct reply would be found in the Home Office, because it was part and parcel of the general system of hushing up matters so soon as private members became interested in them. The House was absolutely tired of the policy of hushing up things in the Home Office.

Mr. Billing said that one duty of the Home Office was to protect the public interest of this country from enemy machinations; not to protect enemy interests in this country. He made bold to say that the late Prime Minister harboured a spy at 10, Downing-street. They wanted to know who was responsible for this woman being at 10, Downing-street, during the most critical period of the war.

Mr. Sexton (Lab, St. Helens) said that with all his hatred of German spies he wanted to enter a protest against the time and patience of the House being used to make a Roman holiday for men who had been so long in it. (Cheers.)

HOME SECRETARY'S REPLY.

Mr. Shortt replied that the question was raised in two forms, first of all the general form as to the policy of not disclosing the name of those who asked for naturalisation, and the policy generally with regard to aliens who asked to be naturalised. There was secondly, the individual case of a person who since 1890 had been the faithful maid of an invalid lady, whose name was brought in for the purpose of prejudicing others. He asked them to dismiss from their minds that this was an individual case connected with the late Prime Minister and Mrs. Asquith, and that for that reason the case had an importance which would not otherwise exist.

Mr. Billing—Why was she naturalised?

An Hon. Member—Why were you born? (Laughter.)

Mr. Shortt said the practice followed in this case was no new one, but was a very old one going over a period of years. If they gave the names of those who successfully applied for naturalisation what were they going to do in the case of the sponsors of other aliens whose applications were refused? If they gave the names in the one case they must be equally prepared to give them in the other. ("Why not?") It might give rise to expensive actions for life. ("Oh!") They might say "Oh!" but these things had to be considered. They might have to state the information given—that the applicants were not fit for naturalisation. The old policy had been not to give the names in either case, and he thought it right. If at any time the House chose to reverse the practice he should accept it, but the policy had been accepted in the past. The maid referred to, as a newcomer to the country and as a trained nurse, went in 1890 into the service of Mrs. Asquith's sister, Mrs. Graham Smith, as maid-nurse, and she had served that lady faithfully from that day to this. She had never been in any other employment, and she had never been employed in Downing-street, unless it were that Mrs. Graham Smith had stayed there for a day or two and she was with her. She never was there as a maid. It could not be supposed that Mr. Asquith would be acquainted with the individuality of the maids in his house. (Hear, hear.) This nurse applied for naturalisation when the war broke out because of the awkward position aliens were in. But not a single member of the House, past or present, or any member's wife, had vouched for Miss Hanemann. Gentlemen in Wiltshire, where she had resided, had vouched for her. The other person who did so was her mistress, whom she had so faithfully served. Whether Miss Hanemann had been at Downing Street he did not know and was not going to insult Mr. and Mrs. Asquith by asking them whether they had harboured a spy. She might have been there for two or three days, but to suggest that she was there for months in 1916 was false. There was no truth in the suggestion at all. In the Laszlo case an exception was made, not because of the importance of the case but because of the fact that members of this House and of the other House were vouchers for Mr. Laszlo, and that being the case the House was entitled to ask that an exception should be made and the names given. That was the only difference between the two cases. He did not know why this woman was denaturalised and he did not intend to ask for the reason. He was bound by the decision of the Committee which was set up to inquire into these cases, and he had no right to inquire for the reasons which led them to their decision. He could tell the House that the denaturalisation of Miss Hanemann was not under the section which dealt with cases where it was proved that the person was disaffected or disloyal. He believed he had now answered the questions put to him. The general question was one quite apart from the individual question, and he asked the House not to allow their judgment to be warped by the individual case which had been put before them. As to the individual case, he could not help suggesting that but for the fact that it gave ground for an attack on an hon. member of this House who was no longer here to defend himself it would not have been raised.

HIGH PRICE IN BENGAL.

SUGGESTIONS BY CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 31.

A meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta was held on Saturday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. J. Donlad, chairman, presiding, when the discussion on the resolution moved by Mr. Wyness at their last meeting as regards the high price of rice was continued.

Mr. Preonath Mullick said that during the previous famine time the price of rice did not exceed Rs. 6 per maund, while now they could not get coarse rice for less than Rs. 8.

Mr. Amulyadhone Addy, who is a rice merchant, moved an amendment that a representation be made to Government to permit the import of Burma rice for consumption in Bengal. He said not a single grain of Burma rice was allowed to be consumed in Bengal; they were not allowed to purchase it and that was the reason why the price of coarse rice had gone up. He suggested that export of rice to foreign countries should be prohibited altogether. He also moved another amendment that a representation be made to the Government to prevent the export of rice from Burma and India to foreign countries.

The next amendment which he moved was that a representation be made to the Government to reduce the rate of freight on rice from Burma to Calcutta. He said before the war the rate was Rs. 5 per ton and now it was Rs. 20 while in the case of foreign countries the rate had been greatly reduced. The Government should reduce the freight as was done in the case of Bombay, Penang and Singapore. The next amendment moved by the speaker was that a representation be made to the Government to make the decision of the Director of Civil Supplies appealable to a committee consisting of officials and non-officials to be appointed by the Government. The last amendment which he moved ran thus that steps be taken for the purchase and retail sale of Burma rice in Calcutta, such terms and conditions may be laid down by this Corporation.

Sir Devaprosad Sarbadhikari moved the following amendment: that the Corporation do address the Government of India through the Government of Bengal on the difficulties of the present situation as regards the price of rice and other foodstuffs and suggest for their consideration the immediate need for taking measures by which the present wholesale price of rice may be reduced by such means as may be open to them. Under the circumstances the Corporation would suggest amongst such measures (1) a substantial reduction in the extra provincial or maritime exports, (2) arrangements for concerted purchases for other provinces, (3) allotments of Burma rice for consumption in Bengal and (4) reduction in the rate of freight on rice from Burmah to Calcutta.

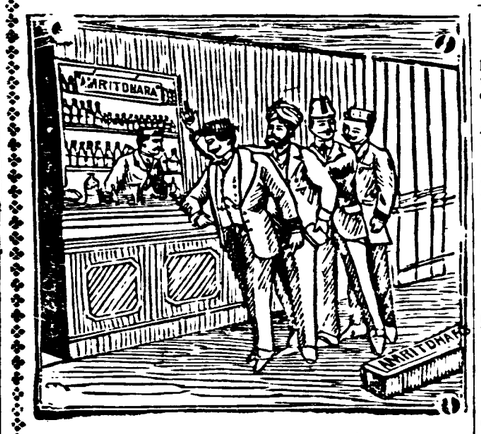
After a lengthy discussion Sir Devaprosad Sarbadhikari's amendment was accepted unanimously. It was decided that a telegram be sent to the Government of Bengal embodying the resolution passed at the Corporation on the subject.

"INDIA'S BRIGHT POSITION."

The "Bengalee":—

Mr. Montagu dwelt on India's bright position in the world. We await with interest the full text of his speech to see in what sense he referred to "India's bright position." What with poverty and disease, illiteracy and insanitation, India is rather a dark spot in the Empire. But India's bright position is brought out in prominent relief when a crisis overtakes the Empire and when she places all her resources in men and materials ungrudgingly at the Empire's disposal. It was in this way that India's bright position was demonstrated in a perfect blaze of glory during the crisis of the war. Mr. Montagu referred again to India's splendid military and material war efforts which had won her a place in international discussions equal to the British Dominions and greater than that of any power in the world except the "Big Five." But it will not do for India merely to secure a place in international discussions equal to the British Dominions. What India wants above everything else is a position of perfect equality in the scheme of the Empire as a partner in all its privileges, responsiblities and obligations. India claims to be an equal partner in the Empire and no longer to be regarded as a mere dependency with the hall-mark of inferiority-oranded on her brow. Too long has she been reduced to the position of a hewer of wood and drawer of water for the Empire, which cannot but be galling to her national self-respect.

EVERY ONE IS IN NEED



Of such a medicine which should be a one-in-all remedy for nearly all diseases which generally attack young or old, male or female, which may be kept in a corner of one's pocket with the belief that a never-failing doctor is with him. Thank God that He had bestowed upon Kavi Vinod, Vaidya Bhushan Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma, a well-known Vaidya of Lahore, a medicine which is a boon to humanity, a panacea, a best household medicine.

23,000 TESTIMONIALS

have been received in praise of the wonderful "Amritdhara," having cured diseases as detailed below:—

Acidity, Asthma, Bronchitis, Bleeding, Cholera, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Earache, Eczema, Flatulence, Fevers, Gout, Gonorrhœa, Hydrocele, Heartburns, Indigestion, Insomnia, Joint troubles, Jaundice, Kidney diseases, Lumbago, Liver troubles, Malaria, Mumps, Nausea, Neurasthenia, Otorrhœa, Otalgia, Pneumonia, Pulmonary troubles, Quartan, Quinsy, Rheumatism, Ringworm, Sciatica, Scarlet fever, Tuberculosis, Toothache, Urinary diseases, Ulcers, Vomitting, Venereal diseases, Wounds, Worms in the belly, Yaws, Yava-skin, Zymotic diseases

And many more too numerous to mention here.

ONE TESTIMONIAL.

Cuttack.

"Dear Sir,—I have found 'Amritdhara' working wonderfully in the few cases I have tried.

Yours faithfully,
Rai Sri G. NAIK Bahadur.

Regd.—"AMRITDHARA"—Regd.

an unfailing remedy to cure nearly ALL DISEASES and All Pains due to whatever cause. Never think it is an ordinary quack medicine. It is a perfect, potent, and powerful preparation to combat diseases: Doctors, Hakeems, Vaids and men of standing and merit all over India sing the glory of our "AMRITDHARA," in curing diseases, their patients suffered from. Amritdhara kills diseases, cuts the root cause of diseases, allays pains, tones your health, averts danger, and in a word gives NEW HOPE, NEW LIFE, NEW HEALTH and a fresh lease of life to you. Do keep a phial handy. It will work wonders, you never dreamt of. Descriptive book "AMRITDHARA" free. Ask for it to-day. Don't forget to write for this FREE Book.

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WANTED Agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.

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Rs. 2/15 per packet of dozen Blades of the World famous
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PLAGUE SOLUTION (Specific for Plague)	....	0 10
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THE IONIC PHARMACY
22-24, C. P. STREET, FORT. NEAR HONGKONG BANK

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Declaration of Inter. Examination in Arts, 12.30 p.m.
Meeting of the Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
First Concert by Miss Rama Devi of Rajputana, Baltwala Grand Theatre, 9-30 (S. T.).

SATURDAY, June 7.

S. S. Merkara with homeward English mails leaves at noon.

SUNDAY, June 8.

Mail steamer Grocchus, with outward mails of 8th and 15th May, expected at midnight.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Punjab Mail	16	30	13	0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11	0	20	30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7	15	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	10
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delni Express	8	30	7	0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

The timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C I Railway on and after 1st April, 1919, are as follows:—

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Northern Express	12	0	17	0
Gujarat Mail	8	25	20	45
Kathiawar Express	7	50	21	0
Fast Passenger	21	10	7	20

As a temporary measure the Northern Express is due to arrive Colaba at about 22 hours instead of noon.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

At the General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company held in Tokyo, on the 30th ultimo. a dividend of 50 per cent. per annum was declared for the half-year ended 31st March, 1919.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study-class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort), this evening, at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), on "Path of Discipleship." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

CITY MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay, on Tuesday, was 200 as against 107 on the corresponding day of last year. Plague registered 4 attacks and 3 deaths and small-pox 5 attacks and 4 deaths on Tuesday.

TRAMWAYS COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

A meeting of the committee appointed by the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay regarding Tramways Grievances will be held this evening at 6 p.m., at 70 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, under the auspices of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Passengers Traffic Relief Association will be held this evening at 6-30 p.m., at 70 Apollo Street, Fort.

SOLDIER DROWNED.

OVERWHELMED BY WAVE AT JETTY.

Dr. W. Nunan held an inquest regarding the death of Private Harold Vivion Hickling, aged about 32, who was washed away by a huge wave and drowned while standing on the lower part of the jetty at Pilot Bunder, Colaba, on Tuesday afternoon. The body was recovered subsequently.

Bernard Kendall, Bandsman in the same regiment stated he went to the Pilot Bunder with the deceased. After the small boat had left for the ration boat, Hickling went on the lower part of the jetty. Witness called out to him as a big wave came, and as the deceased saw it he said "All right." The wave was a strong one and washed away the deceased. The deceased came up about twenty yards away, and witness called to him to float and he did so. Witness then called on the small boat, which was leaving the ration boat, to pull in. Although they came fast, Hickling shouted out and turned over. Neither the deceased nor the witness could swim.

Another witness gave evidence to the effect that the body was washed up by a wave two hundred yards out and about six hundred yards from where he had been washed in, at about 3-45 p.m. He swam out and recovered the dead body. The deceased was not robust.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to accidental drowning.

WORKERS' SOCIAL GATHERING.

The workmen belonging to the Warping, Sizing, Winding, and Drawing Departments of the Tata Mills held a social gathering in the compound of the same mills on Saturday the 31st May 1919 in the evening when also they performed the Puja of Shri Satya Narayan. This function was attended by over 1,000 people, mostly millhands. Mr. C. B. Lalaye, Superintendent of the Tata Sons Workmen's Institute of the Social Service League stated the objects of the welfare work undertaken by the League and described how the various activities would benefit the workmen if they cared to take advantage of them. Mr. S. D. Saklatvalla assured the workmen that the Agents would do everything in their power to improve the present lot of their operatives and appealed to them fully to utilize the opportunities that would be afforded them for their uplift.

Mrs. Saklatvalla expressed her desire to distribute sweetmeats to the students of the night-schools and promised to send money for that purpose.

The next item of the programme was that of showing magic lantern slides. This was arranged by the Institute and slides on "King Harischandra's Ordeal" and a few on comic subjects were shown on the screen and briefly explained. This was followed by a large meeting of millhands under the presidency of Mr. Cowasjee Framjee Dastur, Assistant Weaving Master was addressed by Messrs. C. B. Lalaye and T. A. Kulkarni of the Gokhale Education Society, the subjects being mainly "education" and "temperance." The chairman also addressed a few words of advice to the workmen in bringing the proceedings to a close.

TRAVELLING WITHOUT TICKET.

TRAM PASSENGER CONVICTED OF FALSE PERSONATION.

At the Mazagaon Police Court Mr. Oliviera disposed of the case in which Mr. B. S. B. Fraser, Accidents and Claims officer of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, Limited, charged one Framroze R. Parukh, a young Parsi with cheating by personation.

It was alleged that Tramway Inspector No. 1, received certain information that a Parsi who was formerly a clerk in the Company was travelling as a pass-holder without paying his fares though he was no longer in the Company. Inspector No. 1, thereupon wanted that Parsi passenger to be pointed out to him and it was done so. Subsequently on the third day of April last, the accused was noticed by Inspector No. 1, travelling in car No. 15, proceeding towards Tardeo. Inspector No. 1, asked the conductor in charge of the car whether the accused had purchased a ticket. The conductor said he did not as he was told that the accused was a pass-holder. The conductor was again sent to the accused and within the hearing of the Inspector the accused said that he was a pass-holder and that once he had already told him so. Then the Inspector asked him to produce the pass whereupon he put his hand in his pocket and said that he had forgotten the pass at home. The Inspector then asked him if he was a servant of the Company, and if he was, to write down his name, address and the department where he was working. The accused then wrote out in his own handwriting all these particulars falsely, and definitely stated that he was working under Mr. Baker. But as a matter of fact the accused worked in the Company about four years ago. Later on, the accused's correct name and address was got by chance and the complaint was lodged against him in the Court. He was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 30.

Mr. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law conducted the prosecution while Mr. Dalal, pleader defended the accused.

KEEPING BULLOCKS WITHOUT LICENSE.

ACCUSED GETS MIXIMUM PENALTIES.

At the Mazagaon Police Court Mr. Athavle, yesterday had before him, the case in which Ramdhani Chandan Prasad, agent to Mr. Khimji Kallian, was charged with keeping or allowing to be kept to bullocks without any license from the Municipality, by the Commissioner, Bombay Municipality. Mr. H. Wald, Superintendent of License conducted the case while Mr. Jani, pleader appeared for the accused.

The accused who had six previous convictions on similar charges, pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 500 or in default to six months' simple imprisonment. In passing the sentence the Magistrate observed that the accused admitted six previous convictions and on one of those six occasions, that is on the 20th of May, 1919, he was fined Rs. 300. He had no regard for these heavy fines and was therefore continuing to break the Law. He (magistrate) must now impose upon him the maximum penalty.

THE YOUNG FRIENDS' UNION CRICKET CLUB.

A TEAM

June Sunday 8.—New Hindu C. C.
June Wednesday 18.—Port Vijaya C. C.
June Sunday 22.—Gowd Saraswat C. C.
June Saturday 28.—Grant Medical College Gymkhana.
June Sunday 29.—Friend's Union C. C.
July Saturday 5.—Ralli Bros. C. C.
July Sunday 6.—Shapur Spencer Challange Cup Team.
July Sunday 13.—Hindu Club's Association.
July Saturday 19.—Bombay Gymkhana.
July Sunday 20.—Friend's Union C. C.
July Saturday 26. St. Zavier's College Gymkhana.
July Sunday 27.—Baronet C. C.
Aug. Saturday 2.—H. M. Customs C. C.
Aug. Sunday 3.—Young Zorastrian C. C.
Aug. Saturday 9.—B. B. & C. I. Ry. C. C. A. Team.
Aug. Saturday 9.—Wilson College Gymkhana.
Aug. Sunday 10. Hindu Club's Association.
Aug. Monday 11.—P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana
Aug. Saturday 16.—Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
Aug. Sunday 17.—Parsi Gymkhana.
Aug. Tuesday 19.—Elphinstone C. C.
Aug. Saturday 23.—Bombay Gymkhana.
Aug. Sunday 24. Bombay Young Cricketers.
Aug. Saturday 30.—G. I. P. Ry. C. C.
Aug. Sunday 31.—Islam Gymkhana.
Sept. Saturday 6.—Elphinstone Cricket Club.
Sept. Sunday 7.—Zingari Cricket Club.
Sept. Wednesday and Thursday, 10 and 11.—Poona Gymkhana.
Sept. Saturday 13.—Times of India C. C.
Sept. Sunday 14.—Young Zorastrian C. C.
Sept. Tuesday 16.—Islam Gymkhana.
Sept. Saturday 20.—B. B. & C. I. Ry. C. C. A. Team.
Sept. Sunday 21.—Parsi Gymkhana.
Sept. Sunday 21.—Catholic Gymkhana.
Sept. Saturday 27.—G. I. P. Ry. C. C.
Sept. Sunday 28.—Baronet C. C.
Oct. Sunday 26.—The Rander Young Mohamedan's Sporting Club
Nov. Sunday 2.—Bombay Gymkhana.
Nov. Saturday and Sunday. 8 and 9.—Islam Gymkhana.
Nov. Saturday and Sunday. 15 and 16.—Parsi Gymkhana
Nov. Sunday 23.—Spencer Cup Team.

B. TEAM

June Saturday 14.—Parkh Cricket Club.
June Sunday 15.—Arya Bandhu C. C.
June Saturday 21.—Lusitanian Sporting Club.
June Monday 30. Sixteen Stars.
July Saturday 12. Sydenham College Gym.
July Saturday 12.—B. B. & C. I. Ry. B. Team.
July Saturday 19.—Paper Currency C. C.
July Sunday 20 Twasta Kasar C. C.
July Saturday 26.—E. D. Sassoon & Co.'s C. C.
Sept. Tuesday 16.—Sports Club C. L. D.
Aug. Saturday 2.—Killick Nixon & Co.'s C. C.
Sept. Saturday 6.—Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co.'s C. C.
June Sunday 8.—The New Maharashtra C. C.
June Sunday 29.—The Bombay Jewish Sporting C.
July Sunday 6. The Bharat XI.
July Sunday 13.—The Sion Union C. C.
July Sunday 20.—The Mahim Young Cricketeers.
July Sunday 27.—The Easterners C. C.
Aug. Saturday 2.—The G. I. P. Rly. Athletic C. C. "B" Team.
Aug. Sunday 3.—The Gawalia Sporting Association.
Aug. Sunday 10. The New Hindu C. C.
Aug. Saturday 16.—The Parekh C. C.
Aug. Sunday 17.—The Bombay Young Cricketeers.
Aug. Sunday 24.—The Twasta Kasar C. C.
Sept. Saturday 6.—The Deccan Gymkhana.
Sept. Sunday 7.—The P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana.
Sept. Saturday 13. The Y. M. C. A. Fort.
Sept. Sunday 14.—The Arya Bhandoo C. C.
Sept. Saturday 20.—The Matunga Gymkhana.
Sept. Sunday 28.—The Prabhu Young C. C.
Oct. Sunday 12.—The Sixteen Stars C. C.

DR. KITCHLEW'S DEFENCE.

MR. AZAD REFUSED PERMISSION TO HELP.

The following telegrams have been exchanged between Mr. M. K. Azad, Bar.-at-Law and the Administrator of Martial Law, Punjab:—

"To the Administrator, Martial Law. Lahore.

"Being an intimate friend of Dr. Kitchlew desire help his defence not necessarily as counsel. Oblige permission and date.

M. K. AZAD,
Barrister.
Parsi Statue."

THE REPLY.

Lahore.

To M. K. AZAD, Parsi Statute, Bombay.

Regret permission cannot be granted.

ADMINISTRATOR,
Martial Law.

SCARCITY IN CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

GOVERNMENT LOAN OF RICE TO HILL TRIBES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June, 3.

A severe scarcity has been prevailing in several places in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, specially in Matamahri and the Sangoo Valley. The Government have sanctioned Rs. 50,000 to be lent to the hill-tribes in the form of rice loans. Rs. 50,000 worth of rice has already been purchased here and sent up to the places to be distributed amongst the sufferers. Mr. Mowsan, Superintendent, and Mr. Ashe, Assistant Superintendent, Chittagong Hill Tracts, have gone to the affected places to supervise the work of relief.

IMPORT OF BURMA RICE,

NEW SYSTEM.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

The new system for the supply of rice referred to in Press Note No. 5672 D.C.S. dated 3-6-19, has now come into force. By this system the import from Burma and despatch to Districts have been entrusted to the following seven large firms:—

Messrs. Steel Brothers and Co., Ltd.
Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co.
Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co.
Messrs. Amerchand Madhowji and Co.
Messrs. Tata Sons and Co.
Messrs. The Bombay Co., Ltd
Messrs. J. A. Begbie and Co.

This does away with the system by which large numbers of merchants were granted import licenses from Burma, which resulted in much delay in bringing in bills of lading and consequent congestion in the docks. Certain agencies are, however, still allowed to import direct. These are Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, for the supply of rice to Bombay City, the Bombay Famine Relief Fund, and the Cheap Grain Shop Agency.

This change will eliminate the system of muccadams, except for a certain balance of rice which still remains on their hands for despatching. In connection with this change it has also been decided to modify the system of sole agents for Districts and States. It is not, however, intended to return to the system by which an unlimited number of licensees come to this office to obtain order for rice. Collectors and State authorities are now asked to send limited number of the larger merchants to Bombay with enough money to purchase at least 500 bags and with a separate recommendation in each case. They are advised to distribute these evenly over the areas in their charge so as to ensure as even a distribution as possible.

Definite monthly allotments are now being made for each District and State. It is hoped that this new distribution will secure rapid clearing from the Docks and despatch to every area Presidency.

GRAIN CONTROL IN BARODA.

A general meeting of the local and foreign wholesale grain merchants was held at Baroda to discuss the new contract terms proposed by the head of the Control Department. A resolution was passed allowing the Baroda Chamber of Commerce to deal with the question and deciding that a letter be written to the Director of Civil Supplies inviting him to attend a general conference of all grain merchants. Accordingly the Baroda Chamber of Commerce has written to the director requesting to minimise the hardships of the merchants under the new terms of the control system.

Another item of the meeting was the formation of a syndicate, with a capital of two lakhs of rupees, each member contributing Rs. 3,000. A lakh of rupees was subscribed at the meeting.

FIXED PRICES FOR GRASS.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, dated 4th June, says:—

In modification of Government Notification No. 398-C.P., dated 10th May 1919, the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the prices for the sale of grass in the Town and Island of Bombay, including Salsette (at Mahalakshmi Yard and Godown and Byculla G. I. P. Goods Yard), at Rs. 35 per 1,000 lbs. for the best quality, ranging down to Rs. 31 per 1,000 lbs. for the inferior quality. The quality of grass will be decided by Mr. V. P. Bhiladwala in consultation with the Committee of the Grass Merchants' Association.

Any person found selling grass at a price in excess of that fixed above will be punishable under No. 11-J of the Defence of India Rules, 1915, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or to three times the price received by him for the commodity as sold, whichever is most.

MORE HONOURS.

A WARDS FOR WAR WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 2.

M.B.E.

Mrs. Evelin Florence Conran Cox, Church of England Institute for Soldiers, Bangalore; Birendra Kishor Das, Superintendent, Athgarh State, Bihar and Orissa; Captain G. E. Dean, Assistant Recruiting Officer, United Provinces; Rukhmaji Mankoji Dhatrak, Assistant Recruiting Officer, Amraoti, Central Provinces; Jogesh Chandra Dutt, Sub-Divisional Officer, Gaibandha, Bengal; E. H. Dwane, Chief Accountant and Auditor, Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, Secunderabad, Hyderabad Deccan; Shaik Ebrahimji, Sind, Bombay; Miss Bhicaijee Ardeshir Engineer, Secretary to Seva Sedan, Bombay; Mrs. Evelyn Ewart, Indian Women's Branch of Red Cross, North-West Frontier Province; E. Eyres Head of the Firm of Messrs. E. Eyres and Co., Bombay; Mrs. Rhoda Fagan, Organiser, Comforts for Soldiers, Bengalore; K. De O. Fink, Superintendent, Foreign and Political Department of Government of India; Mrs. Eveline Firminger, St. John Ambulance Association, Calcutta; Miss Elsie Beatrice Fisk Sandes, Soldiers Home, Quetta, Baluchistan; H. St. Clair Freitas, Registrar, Office of Private Secretary to the Viceroy; Mrs. Frances Emily Frizelle, Red Cross and Comforts for Troops Fund, Rawalpindi, Punjab; A. J. Fly, Electrician to X-Ray Institute, Dehra Dun, U. P.; Sister Grace Elizabeth Gaiger, Nursing Sister, Cumballa War Hospital, Bombay; Ram Gopal, Accountant-General, Jind State, Punjab; Doctor Miss Rose Govindarajulu, Lady Medical Officer, Mysore Maternity Hospital, Bangalore; H. D. Gracias, Assistant Controller of War Accounts; S. K. Datta Gupta, Deputy Controller of War Accounts; Captain A. Guthrie, Deputy Controller of Hides, Madras; Mrs. Louise Banks Gwyther, Comforts for Troops Fund, Shillong, Assam; Maung Myat Tha Gyaw, K.S.M. Sub-Divisional Officer, Taikkyi, Burma; Ma le Gyi, Red Cross Association, Amherst District, Burma, G. T. Hall, Municipal Commissioner, Civil Military Station, Bangalore; W. G. A. Hanrahan, Acting General Secretary, St. John Ambulance Association; Major H. M. Haslehust, lately Divisional Recruiting Officer for Hyderabad State, Hyderabad Deccan; Mrs. Phyllis Hearn, Monro Soldiers Canteen, Ambala; Mrs. Margaret Herbert, Red Cross Association, Shillong, Assam; Mrs. Alice Hickley, Red Cross Association, Muzaffarpur District, Behar and Orissa; A. D. S. Highton, Agent, Bank of Bengal, Lucknow; Ma E Hmyin, Red Cross Association, Prome, Burma; Mrs. Eva Hogan, Monro Soldiers Canteen, Saharanpur; Mrs. Gladys Muriel Hunt, Honorary Secretary, National Service Bureau, Bombay; Mrs. May Imrie, Worker, Y. M. C. A., Jubbulpore, C. P.; Captain G. S. Ingram, Business Manager, U. P. War Journal, Allahabad; J. R. Isaac, General Secretary, Y. M. C. A., Bangalore; Mrs. Violet Janekson, Organiser, War Charities, Garo Hills, Assam; Mrs. Edith Alma Johnston, Comforts for Troops Fund, Bhagalpur, Bihar and Orissa; Mrs. Rosalie Johnston, Secretary, Hyderabad Ladies War Relief Association, Hyderabad Deccan; Satyanand Joshi Assistant Editor, U. P. War Journal; Yusuf Kanoo, Merchant of Bahrein, Persian Gulf; Mrs. Ruby Kempster, Honorary Secretary, Red Cross Association, Lucknow, U. P.; J. A. Kendall, Superintendent, Central Red Cross Depot, Cawnpore; Miss Rose Alice Kenyon, Matron of Cumballa War Hospital, Bombay; Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan Kundi of Gul Imam, District Judge, Dera Ismail Khan, North-West Frontier Province; Ali Sher Khan, Assistant Recruiting Officer, Saugor, C. P.; Nawab Allahdad Khan Alizai of Dera Ismail Khan, North-West Frontier Province; Mir Ahmad Khan Arbab, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Landi Yarghajo, Peshawar, North-West Frontier Province; Ghulam Qadir Khan, Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner at Dera Ismail Khan, North-West Frontier Province; Jangul Khan, late Acting Sardar of Belkhel Musakhels, Baluchistan; Sardar Min Khan, Head of Kurd Tribe, Baluchistan; Khwaja Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Gurgaon, Punjab; Shakar Khan Jamalli, Sarhaddar, Kacha, Baluchistan; Kunwar Muhammad Ubaidullah Khan, Honorary Magistrate of Dharampur in Bulandshahr District; Zakauddin Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hissar, Punjab; Miss Ethelred Mary Knollys, Indian Comforts for Troops Fund, Delhi; Samuel Laver, Merchant, Secunderabad, Hyderabad (Deccan); Miss Ellen Laville, Red Cross Depot, Mysore State; Mrs. Harriet Louise Lee, War Worker, Bangalore; Lisler, Manager, Woollen Department, Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Company, Mysore State; Diogo Xavier Lobo, Officiating Treasury Officer, Bushire, Persian Gulf; Loughlin, Postmaster, Peshawar; Mrs. Ethel Lowsley, Honorary Secretary of Coimbatore Centre of Red Cross Association, Madras; Rev. Bernard Lucas, London Missionary Society, Mysore State; Miss Agnes Edith Stewart MacIver, Red Cross Depot, Tinnevelly, Madras; Mackay, Engineer, Bombay Mint; Mackenzie, Superintendent, Police, Hazaribagh, Bihar and Orissa; Mrs. Edith Mary Madeley, Secretary of Ladies Recreation Club, Madras; Dinshaw Edulji Mahawe, Superintendent, Parsi Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade, Bombay; Kishen Lal Harji Mal Khana of Peshawar City, Millowner, North-West Frontier Province; Gangsin Marak of Baghmara, Garo Hills, Assam; Doraha Nusserwanji Marker, Superintendent, Cosmopolitan Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade, Bombay; Mchugh, Deputy Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, Cawnpore; Anthony Simon Gabriel Michael, Shipping Clerk, Office Deputy Controller, Timber Supplies, Burma; Michael, Superintendent, Municipal Markets, Bombay City, Bombay; Mrs. Edith Agnes Ida, Mignon, War Depot, Calcutta, Bengal; Minson, Under-Secretary to Government of United Provinces, St. John Morrison, Assistant to Deputy Inspector-General, Crime and Railways, Bihar and Orissa; Second-Lieutenant Abul Lais Saaduddin Muhammad, Assistant Recruiting Officer, Sylhet, Assam; Raj Narain, Executive Engineer, Etawah, United Provinces; Suraj Narayan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Rohtak, Punjab; Captain Pandit Kashi Nath, Deputy Collector, United Provinces; Mrs. Alice Elizabeth Maud Newton, Secretary, Ladies Branch, Joint War Committee, Mhow Centre; Miss Una O'Dwyer, Punjab; Oliphant, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Lakhimpur; Balkrishna Anant Palekar, Assistant Recruiting Officer, South Ratnagiri, Bombay; Parsons, Personal Assistant to Military Secretary to the Viceroy; Aniruddha Patel Superintendent of Nayagarh State, Bihar and Orissa; Mrs. Maude Marion Phelps, Indian Comforts for Troops Fund, Simla; Mrs. Mary Catherine De Rhe Philipe, Comforts for Troops Fund, Lahore, Punjab; Mrs. Amy Pocklington, Secretary, Kashmir Red Cross Committee, Kashmir State; Mrs. Edith Powell, Red Cross Association, Rawalpindi and Murree, Punjab; Sheo Prasad of Bareilly; Mrs. May Pratt, War Depot, Calcutta, Bengal; Barkat Ram Honorary Magistrate, Gujranwala, Punjab; Mrs. Mary Ellen Rankin, St. John Ambulance Association, Darjeeling, Bengal; Riley, Manager, Carnatic Mills, Madras; Mrs. Lilian Muriel Rivett Carnac, Church of England Institute for Soldiers, Bangalore; Sister Janet Robertson, Nursing Sister, Cumballa War Hospital, Bombay, Rodericks, Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta, Bengal; Honorary Captain Rodgers, Superintendent Central Jail, Jubbulpore; Niranjan Roy Sadar, Sub-Divisional Officer, Tippera, Bengal; Keshavji Nathu Sailor, Bombay; Mrs. Nell Sears, Monro Soldiers Canteen, Delhi; Sells, Consul for Denmark and Messrs. Cox and Co., Bombay; Mian Musharraf Shah Kaka Khel of Ziarat; Kaka Sahib Peshawar District; Syed Mehee Sheth Kharsin, Head of Kharsins of Durg, Baluchistan; Lieut. Shaw, Deputy Controller, War Accounts; Maung Ba Shin, Barrister-at-Law, Rangoon, Burma; Mrs. Winifred Simpson, Women's War Fund Depot, Calcutta; Rai Amarpal Singh, Taluqdar of Adharganj, Dalippur, Partabgarh District; Brij Raj Saran Singh, President Sahanpur Recruiting Depot, Bulandshahr District; Dhiri Singh, late Assistant Recruiting Officer, Mainpuri District; Honorary Ressaidar Nihal Singh of Bijnor; Bhai Gurbakhsh Singh, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Lahore, Punjab; Honorary Captain Hira Singh Sardar Bahadur to Lieutenant Governor, Bihar and Orissa; Bhai Lehna Singh, District Judge, Dera Ismail Khan, North West Frontier Province; Mrs. Mary Sladen, Red Cross Association, Muttra and Bareilly, United Provinces; Slater, Superintendent, Postal Workshops and Press, Aligarh; Mrs. Una Soames, Red Cross Association, Darrang, Assam; Mrs. Gertrude Stephenson Comforts Troops Fund, Lahore, Punjab; Sterling, Professor Presidency College, Calcutta, Bengal; Miss Lenna Mary Stratford, Chief Inspectress of Schools, Punjab; Mrs. Anne Smith Tait, Red Cross Asso. Mysore State; Mrs. Mary Thaddeus, War Depot, Calcutta, Bengal; Mrs. Mary Powney Thompson, Comforts For Troops Funds, Multan Division, Punjab; Mrs. Edith Tomkinson, Honorary Secretary Burma Labour Corps Comforts Fund, Burma; Mrs. Lucia Turnbull Warworker, Bombay; Mrs. Constance Henry Turner, War Clothing and Comforts for Troops Fund; Dehra Dun; Govind Mahadeo Vaidya, Assistant Controller of War Accounts, Mrs. Edith, Mary Vanes, Wesleyan Soldiers Home and Club, Bangalore; Wadia, Bombay; Mrs. Helleestuart Waller, Senior Red Cross Association, Mysore; Mrs. Margaret Jean Walter, Comforts for Troops Fund, Dehra Dun; Miss Winifred Edith Walter, Lady Superintendent Nursing Staff of Civil Hospital, Karachi; Mrs. Edith Way, Secretary, Red Cross Association, Naini Tal; Mrs. Ida Willmore, Sind Women's Branch of Imperial Relief Fund, Sind, Bombay; Wilson, Superintendent Commissioner's Office, Arrakan, Burma; Mrs. Norah Woodall, Red Cross Depot, Peshawar.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

To be Companion:—Office of the Secretary of State for India H. R. White, Staff Clerk, Accountant General Department, India's Office, Civil Services in India; Honorary Major J. Robertson in charge of the Viceroy's Dispensary; Damodar Lal Sessions Judge, Ajmer, Merwara, Rajputana; W. G. Nicoll, Head Engineer, Bombay Mint; Saiyid Zakir Ali, Deputy Commissioner, Damoh, (C. P.); C. W. Moss, Headmaster Madrasaiazam Madras; Bhagavati Sahay Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division, Bihar and Orissa; T. Cronan, Personal Assistant to Director Telegraph Engineering, Lahore; Girdhari Lal Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab; R. C. Savedra, Assistant Criminal Investigation Department, Bengal; Raghuber Dial, Mir Munshi, Nepal Residency Office.

Viceroy is pleased to award Kaiser-i-Hind medal Second Class to following:—Captain P. Hayes, Medical Officer, Nimach Cantanment, Central India; Doctor H. E. Flint, Medical Mission, Bengal; Miss Zilla Edith Dacosta, Lady Doctor Bahawalpur, Punjab; Miss Harriet Davies, Medical Missionary Habiganj, Assam; Udipi Rama Rao Avargal, Medical Practitioner, Madras; Panangatte Ittiele Kumaran, Medical Practitioner, Mandalay, Burma; Miss Mary Elizabeth Rutherford, Y. W. C. A., Simla; Reverend, S. D. Bawden, Manager Kavili Criminal Settlement Nellore, District Madras; Miss Gertrude Jaane Compbell of United Free Church of Scotland Mission, Madras; Miss Marguirite, Dorothy Ball, Irish Presbyterian Mission, Rajkot, Kathiawar; Bombay; Sister Paul De La Croix, Lady Superior St. Joseph's Convent, Karachi, Sind; Miss Rukhmina Sing, Zenana Mission Ratanpur, Nadia, Bengal; Miss Florence Ada Luck, Zenana Mission, Nadia, Bengal; Miss Mary Warburton, Booth Missionery Gorakhpur, U.P.; Mrs. Ellen Inglis, Church Missionary Society, Lahore, Punjab; Miss Fannie Allen, Wesleyan Mission, Residency Bazars, Hyderabad, Deccan; Miss Elizbeth Bell Hughes Superintendent, Morton Lane School, Moulmein, Burma; A. M. Lear, Jailor, Rangoon Central Jail, Burma; Joti Ram Jullundur City, Punjab.

At a meeting of the Vankaner Municipality at Ahmedabad, under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Ramabhai Nilkant, a proposal for the appointment of a first class magistrate for the municipality was passed.

Mr. Shillingford of Purnea who is now at Darjeeling, met with a serious riding accident on the morning of 30th May. He was riding a new waler which took fright at something near the Woodlands Hotel and threw him, the horse rolling over him. He is confined to bed.

10 YEARS AND CONFISCATION OF PROPERTY.

FOR PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

VANKANER, June 2.

Both the proprietor and editor of the "Kathiawar Samachar" have been sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment by the Thakore Sahib of Rajkot and their property have been ordered to be confiscated.

THE BHAIRSHYA PRESS.

SECURITY FORFEITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June, 3.

The Local Government have forfeited the security of Rs. 1,500 deposited by Mr. Sunderlal, keeper of the Bhairshya Press, Allahabad, owing to certain objectionable articles appearing in the paper.

THE PRESS AND THE EXECUTIVE.

How far the Executive can go in the administration of the Press Act is seen from the following incident:—"Because the magistrate "was of opinion that the circumstances under which the sale of the press had taken place were rather suspicious," the keeper of the "Sanjaya" press of Bombay has been ordered to deposit an enhanced security of Rs. 2,000 under the Press Act. The magistrate was by no means sure, he said merely a suspicion. Yet he had no hesitation in penalising the keeper of the press. Holding the opinion that the "Leader" does that the Press Act is bad *ab initio* and that every proceeding under it is vitiated by that circumstance alone, the paper has no hesitation in condemning the particular proceeding noted above as being specially aggravating because it is based on mere suspicion and nothing more or worse. It should be noted that, contrary to the Government's express promise, no interest is given (at any rate, in some cases), where security is taken, and thus an annual fine is imposed upon a "suspected" press.—"India."

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

"New India" writes:—We are very glad to welcome our gallant contemporary on its return to its place in our ranks. We shall, of course, miss the inspiring editorship of Mr. Horniman, at any rate for the time, and the installation of a Censor in the office will still further curb the "Bombay Chronicle's" usefulness and that independence of spirit which for so many years has been its marked characteristic. But the ranks of the Indian press are already so thin, and its members are for the most part so lame and halt, thanks to the Press Act, that another cripple will be no not-eable disfigurement, and we must in these days be thankful for any reinforcements we can get. We would, however, urge Sir George Lloyd, whose heart we know to be full of sincere warmth towards India, to reconsider the question of censorship, and to concede that his Government's correspondence with Mr. Jinnah on this subject is far too remarkably like Lord Pentland's famous answer to Mrs. Besant at the equally famous interview: "I cannot discuss that, Mrs. Besant." Let the "Bombay Chronicle" appear as it chooses, and write what it likes. It will always be open for the Government at any moment to cause the sword of Damocles to descend upon it, and our contemporary cannot but have a very vivid remembrance of the dangers of newspaper-editing in India in the early years of the twentieth century. This memory will certainly be a restraining influence, and if it is not there is, as we have said, the sword-alternative. We sometimes wish the authorities would issue a model newspaper every day, so that we might have daily knowledge as to the correct attitude on all current topics. We would then diverge as little or as much as we pleased, and know beforehand exactly where we were.

PASSAGE TO BRITAIN.

CONGESTION TO BE RELIEVED.

The Controller of Passages notifies that the accommodation available in the following steamers sailing between 31st May and 21st of June, has recently been booked up by Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—

Khiva, Merkara, Chenab, Nutia, Chanda, Kashmir, and Nevasa.

As some of these steamers carry very few passengers and some have been partly filled in Australia, the berths available here for India were only 279 first class, 180 second and 28 third. In the first class, all holders of "A" priority certificates were allotted accommodation and a few holders of "B" priority certificates. In the second saloon berths, the requirements of "A-1s" were met in full and a number of lower grade "A" certificate holders were also accommodated.

From these figures it will be seen that owing to the small amount of accommodation available this month, there is considerable congestion at present, especially in the case of second class passengers. It is hoped, however, that two special ships will be available towards the end of June, or the beginning of July, in which all Bs and a number of Cs will be able to obtain passages.

MR. ASQUITH.

AS AMERICAN AMBASSADOR!

New York, April 29.—According to an English despatch, the London "Evening News" asserts that Mr. H. H. Asquith (the ex-Prime Minister) is likely to be appointed British Ambassador to the United States.—"Australian paper."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 5th June, 1919.

Official and Personal.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has been re-elected to the Viceroy's Council by non-official members of the U. P. Council. The Hon. Pundit in a telegram giving consent said he was urged by several friends to stand again.

The Maharajah of Barwani has given a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the Surat Gymkhana.

Government of India and Reforms.

A RETROGRADE DESPATCH.

The "Leader" writes:

While we have no hesitation in characterizing the Despatch of the Government of India of March 5 on the reforms as of a very retrograde character we are willing to admit that it is written with great cleverness. The distinguishing feature of its style is a persuasive suavity which is calculated to throw one off one's guard. The words in which the attitude of the Government is defined breathe a spirit of liberalism which is not to be found in the actual proposals. They say:—

'We regard it as beyond question that the first stage of advance must be a generous one, undertaken at the earliest possible moment. To postpone it now would be a confession of mistrust of our own work, and would alienate those classes in the country to whom we must look for the leadership of the new movement. We should particularly deplore any argument for delay, based on disclosures of revolutionary conspiracies which are utterly foreign to the real life of the people, and confined to an inconsiderable section. We believe indeed that, while it is necessary to deal firmly with crime arising out of these conspiracies, repressive measures, unless coupled with definite steps in the direction of political advance, can provide only a temporary remedy.'

So far as sweet words and fine sentiments go we find them in plenty in the Despatch, but when we come to definite proposals they turn out to be of a distinctly illiberal character which, if accepted, will vitiate the whole reform scheme and will mean only a nominal and shadowy transfer of power to the people in the provinces. What is given with one hand is practically taken away with the other. We do not impute any bad intentions to Government. They have tried to argue out every proposal of theirs which is at variance with the proposals of the Report Scheme. But in their effort to provide further safeguards for possible contingencies and to secure smooth working of the two sections of Government, they have succeeded in seriously whittling down the Scheme, though they say in the beginning that 'it has been no purpose of ours either to whittle down the Scheme or to expand it. We take the Scheme in the Report as one which, in all essentials, has our full adherence: and our sole aim has been to translate it into a working plan which, while free from obvious defects, will be in accord with the policy of his Majesty's Government.' It is an admitted fact that the Report Scheme is illogical. But if too much logic is applied to it then it can be reduced to a farce, so far as the transfer of power and responsibility to the people is concerned. The bureaucratic logic which has been applied to it has denuded it of all its attractive features and made it look as ungainly as possible.

A GENEROUS MEASURE IN VIEW.

The Government valiantly urge that the first stage of advance must be 'a generous one.' Now this generous measure of advance should be the primary consideration, and if it is thought that smooth working can be secured in either of two ways, greater bureaucratic control, or the concession of larger powers to the people, which may even affect the supremacy of the former, then they ought to favour the latter. But this the Government are not prepared to do. The lines on which they proceed are that the bureaucratic part of the Government should retain its present autocratic powers unimpaired, and that the popular portion should be much more under the control of the governor than is contemplated in the Report Scheme. The underlying principle of that Scheme is to give to the people control over certain specified departments subject to the supervision of the governor, and considerable influence in other departments which will be under bureaucratic control. The Government of India's financial and legislative proposals not only eliminate this influence, but their proposals regarding the relative powers of ministers and governors over transferred subjects reduce the position of the former to that of subordination to the executive government, and also deprive him of his responsibility.

Let us examine some of their main proposals in detail. The Government of India would make the ministers responsible to the legislative council from the first. They would be removable by an adverse vote of the council. The governor would have the power to dismiss them. According to the Montagu-Chelmsford report, the ministers should hold office for the life-time of the first reformed council, and should not be removable by its adverse vote. Then the Despatch says that ministers, 'being advisers of the governor,' would necessarily be appointed by the governor.' It suggests that 'the number of ministers and their pay should be fixed by the governor after consultation with the prospective minister or ministers.' We do not agree to these proposals. The salaries of the ministers should be fixed at a level not lower than that of the members of the executive council, for the question of status is to a large extent involved in the question of salary. The number of ministers should also be fixed, and governors should not have the power to increase or decrease their number. The Government of India, it would seem, would have no objection if nominated members of the council are also made eligible for the post of a minister, but they think that it may be open to abuse. As regards the relation of the governor to the minister, it is proposed:—

'The governor will advise the ministers as to the difficulties which he feels, and it may be hoped that the upshot will be a decision which ministers can defend and the governor accept; but, if the governor thinks that the minister is going seriously wrong, he may refuse to issue the proposed order, or he may require an order to be issued which differs from it, or he may direct action to be taken where the minister has proposed no action.'

When an order in the transferred department is issued, then it will issue as an order of the governor acting 'after consultation with' and not 'with the advice of' his ministers, because the former expression shows that the real power rests with the governor, while the latter implies an approach to the position of a governor in self-governing dominions. The governor, besides the power of overriding the wishes of the minister and interfering in his department on his own initiative, is to have the 'ordinary constitutional right to dismiss a minister who refuses to work either in harmony with him or to resign.' Having dismissed a minister, who commands popular confidence the governor may find the whole council arrayed against him, making it difficult for him to find another minister from among the elected members. In that event he can dissolve the legislature. But if the new legislature also proves obstinate, then the following consequences ought to ensue, according to the proposals in the Despatch:—

'We think that against this ultimate emergency provision must be made in the scheme; and that the only remedy is for the governor himself to assume the control of the administration of the departments concerned, until the causes of the difference disappear, reporting this action and the reasons for it through the Government of India to the Secretary of State. The King's Government must be carried on; and there must be some effective safeguard against the main danger which threatens the working of the scheme, namely, that differences of opinion between the two elements in the Government may lead to a deadlock fatal to the administration.'

Such a deadlock is not likely to arise if the position of the minister as defined in the Reform Scheme is maintained. But if the governor is given too much power of interference then there is bound to be friction. The remedy is to restrict his powers of interference to cases in which non-interference will lead to very serious consequences. In other matters, the ministers should have an ample measure of freedom of action. The Government are not content with proposing the assumption by the governor himself of the transferred departments. If the governor is not able to find within six months a minister who will accept office, then he should move the Secretary of State to re-transfer the portfolio in question formally to the charge of the Governor-in-Council. We do not know whether the Government of India ever considered what the effect on public mind will be when such a reactionary step is taken.

We have not yet exhausted the enumeration of the retrograde features of the Government of India's proposals. The minister is not only to carry out the orders of the governor, but he 'must loyally defend any action which he has taken with the concurrence or *at the instance of the governor*' (our italics). 'If he has been over-ruled by the governor he may of course resign.) If the minister encounters a hostile vote in the legislative council and still does not resign, the governor can require him to resign. If the minister 'has accepted a course of action which the governor has pressed upon him' and the council passes a vote of 'no confidence' in him, 'the minister would not necessarily resign office until he felt that there was no hope of his receiving future support from the legislature.' Under the arrangement proposed the position of the minister will be an impossible one. He will have absolutely no security of tenure. The governor can dismiss him if he does not carry out his behests, and he can also compel him to resign if there is a vote of 'no confidence.' We doubt very much whether under these circumstances any capable and self-respecting Indian will think it worth his while to accept the office of a minister. His position will be simply intolerable.

NO FRONTAL ATTACKS.

But it is not only the proposals in connection with the position of the ministers that are unsatisfactory. The Report Scheme proposed that power should be taken to appoint some members of the legislative council to positions analogous to that of a Parliamentary under-secretary in Great Britain. The Government of India would make the question of such appointments 'entirely optional. They say that the appointment should be honorary 'for if salaries were attached to these appointments and were voted by the legislature it is evident that the holders must become amenable to the wishes of that body.' This is undesirable from their bureaucratic point of view. They do not want it is increase of influence of the legislature. Therefore they say that it is not necessary to make any legal provision for them. It should be left in each case to the local Government to determine whether such appointments should be made, and to regulate the duties of the office.' Thus, while not directly opposing the proposal of under-secretaries, they make suggestions the acceptance of which is likely to be to nullify it. In fact the notable fea-

(Continued on page 8.)

"TERMS UNACCEPTABLE."

GERMANY'S REPLY.

COUNTER-PROPOSAL OFFERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERLIN, May 28.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., June 4.

It is officially stated that German counter-proposals reiterate that the terms are unacceptable, they do not accord with President Wilsion's fourteen points and would mean a fresh catastrophe for the world if they were enforced. Germany agrees, however, to pay compensation of thousand millions sterling in gold by 1926 and to pay annual instalments from May 1917, free of interest, the total amount of instalments not to exceed five thousand millions sterling. She also agrees to reduce the army to hundred thousand and to disarm all mattleships provided that part of her mercantile fleet is restored. Germany will also agree to neutralize the Vistula, which is given to Poland under the Peace Treaty and to guarantee to the Poles equal rights in use of the river, but it is asserted that Germany will refuse to surrender territory without consulting the inhabitants. She emphatically rejects the cessation of Upper Silesia, East Prossia, West Prussia and Memel, and a free harbour to be established at Dantzig. As regards colonies, if the League of Nations is established in which Germany is included as a member with equal rights, Germany should administer the colonies according to the League's principles and in given circumstances as the League's mandatory. Germany rejects penal stipulations and demands a neutral tribunal shall try all violations of the usages of war.

AUSTRIAN TERMS SUBMITTED TO CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., June 4.

At a secret plenary session to-morrow, the Austrian peace terms will be submitted to the Allied delegates.

BELGIAN MOBILISATION.

A CORRECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May, 28.
Recd. 2 p.m. June 4.

A cabled correction to an Amsterdam message dated May 27th and issued on June, 2nd points out that, whereas the message might be read as indicating Holland, Belgium is throughout indicated. The Belgian troops on leave have been recalled and general mobilisation of the Belian army is believed to be proceeding owing to the approaching termination of the signing period.

IMPOSISBILITY OF SECURING PASSPORTS FOR DE VALERA

MR. LANSING'S REPLY TO IRISH-AMERICAN DELEGATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 2 p.m. June 4.

PARIS, May 27.—Mr. Lansing has informed the Irish-American delegates that it is impossible for the American representatives to make any further attempt to secure passports for De Valera and his companions to submit the Irish case to the Peace Conference as the utterances of the Irish-Americans in Ireland have deeply offended the British authorities with whom the Irish-Americans wished to deal.

HAWKER AND GRIEVE.

DECORATED BY THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., June 4.

At Buckingham Palace, to-day, the King decorated Hawker and Grieve with the Royal Air Force Cross.

REMARKABLE WELCOME TO HAWKER AND GRIEVE.

CARRIED SHOULDER-HIGH IN LONDON STREETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 12 noon, June, 4.

The crowds which gathered on the streets to welcome Mr. Hawker and Commander Grieve as they were escorted from the King's Cross to the Aero Club were unequalled since the Armistice Day. Dense masses held up the thoroughfare whereupon Mr. Hawker descended from the carriage mounted a constable's horse and thus completed his journey. The Australians acting as escort to Commander Grieve linked hands and cleared the way by main force.

Similar scenes of enthusiasm were enacted along the whole route. In New Burlington Street Mr. Hawker was lifted from his horse and carried shoulder-high inch by inch into the Club. Commander Grieve was at this time only just arriving in the street and he was ultimately carried into the Club in a similar fashion.

LABOUR UNREST IN CANADA.

STATEMENT BY SIR ROBERT BORDEN.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 12 noon, June, 4.

OTTAWA.—In the House of Commons Sir Robert Borden made a statement on the labour unrest in Canada. He pointed out that a commission was at present investigating the conditions. Meanwhile the Government was determined that law and order should be maintained. The public services must not be dislocated under the conditions such as obtained in Winnipeg. Postal employees must carry on or abandon the service permanently. The sympathetic strike of the postal employees in Calgary and Winnipeg was indefensible.

PURCHASE OF TRANSPORT MATERIALS.

NEGOTIATED BY DOMINIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28
Recd. 4-40 p.m., May 4

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Ashley, Mr. Hope stated that negotiations were proceeding for the purchase by the representatives of the overseas Dominions and Colonies from the Disposals Board of motor transport and wagons and a great variety of other material available.

INTER-IMPERIAL SEA COMMUNICATIONS.

TO BE INVESTIGATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., May 4.

Replying to Mr. Burn, Colonel Amery stated that steps were being taken to give effect to the resolution of the Imperial War Conference in 1918, in favour of the appointment of the Imperial Investigation Board to enquire into matters connected with the development and improvement of inter-imperial sea communications.

BRITISH MISSION IN BALTIC PROVINCES.

COL. TALLENTS PROCEEDS FOR LIBAU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., June 4.

It is officially announced that owing to the development of the situation in Baltic states, it has been decided to despatch a British mission to Esthonia, Latvia and Lithunia with branches at Reval, Libau and Kovno. Colonel Tallents, who has been appointed British Commissioner, left London, on 25th May, for Libau.

BOLSHEVIK REVERSE.

ESTHONIANS CAPTURE WOLMAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, June 28.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., June 4.

Esthonians have captured the town of Wolmar. The Hasty retreat of Bolshevists continues. Littish troops which captured Riga are continuing their advance into Livonia and have captured the famous brigehead of Uexkuell on the Dwina. Pursuit of the Bolshevists continues.

END OF LENIN'S INFLUENCE

NO OPPOSITION TO CAPTURE OF PETROGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 12 noon, June, 4.

PARIS.—It is authoritatively declared that news from Russia indicates that the influence of Lenin has completely ended and there will be practically no opposition to the capture of Petrogard.

PRESBYTERIANS AND UNITED FREE CHURCH.

CONTROVERSY IN PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., June 4.

The Church of Scotland General Assembly after heated and prolonged debate has approved by an overwhelming majority, the report of the Union Committee recommending that Pressbyteries reports before 30th. November whether they approved or disapproved the draft articles of union with the United Free Church, and directing a commission of the Assembly to be held in December for the purpose of authorising the Union Committee, in the event of the majority of Presbyteries approving the articles, to approach the Government as regards necessary legislation.

AMERICAN NAVY.

QUESTION OF ADDITION.

MR. DANIELS SUGGESTS ABANDONMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 28.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., May 4.

Mr. Daniels has urged the Naval Coccitee of Representatives to abandon the additional construction of ten battleships and ten cruisers proposed several months ago by the Navy Department in order to show the conference of the United States in the League of Nations which it initiated. Mr. Daniels said that conditions had changed since last December, and the United States must either have the League of Nations which would end competitive construction or the biggest navy in the world. There was no middle course. Mr. Daniels suggested the appripriation of forty-five million dollars for naval aeroplane construction next year.

UNEMPLOYMENT QUESTION.

MR. HORNE'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., June 4.

In the House of Commons during the debate on unemployment for discharged and demobilised soldiers' Mr. Horne declared that the Government had done all possible to find work for ex-soldiers. The number of unemployed was lessening and was now under a million. He expressed opinion that the turning point had been reached and by the end of the summer the situation would be very different.

The housing scheme involved the building of hundred thousand houses in the first year and tow hundred thouand in the second year. Seventysix thousand sites had already been approved.

The Road Board had granted seven and a half millions for road repairs. A considerable amount of work was already begun. Local works costing two and a half millions had been started recently and others costing fifteen millions were sanctioned. This was most effectively providing for employment.

FLYING CROSS TO HAWKER AND GRIEVE.

EXPERIENCE OF FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., June 4.

Presenting a cheque for 5,000 sterling to Hawker and Grieve at the "Daily Mail" luncheon at Savoy Hotel Mr. Suly said that the King had broken all red tape by conferring instantly the Flying Cross on the two gallant aviators.

Hawker and Grieve made brief and most modest speches deprecating exaggeration of their feat. Hawker said that had the easterly wind continued after the Americans started he had decided to fly to Azores. Happily the wind changed. He acknowledged warmly the abundant assistance rendered by the British Admiralty and the Air Ministry and ridiculed the idea of dotting ships all over the Atlantic which he said would have suggested a wrongful distrust of their aeroplane. New foundlanders seemed to think after the Americans started that the British would pack up and go Home but that was not the Britih way. (Cheers.-

Grieve said that the experience of flight had proved that navigation in air, even with clouds, was no more difficult than on sea.

HAWKER'S AEROPLANE FOUND IN MID-ATLANTIC

MAIL SALVED BY AN AMERICAN STEAMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 12 noon, June, 4.

ST. JOHNS, May 27.—The Liner Sachem has arrived here to-day and reports receiving a wireless message from the American steamer Lake Charteville to the effect that she had found Mr. Hawker's aeroplane in mid-Atlantic and that she had salved the mail on board the aeroplane and also a part of the machine itself and was taking them to Falmouth. (England.)

BOLSHEVIKS DEFEATED IN S. RUSSIA.

HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Reed. 4-40 p.m., May 4.

The War Office announces that in the fighting in South Russia, the volunteer army has completely defeated the Bolsheviks in Manich area. The Bolshevik base depot at Remontnoe was captured including 3,500 prisoners, 15,000 new rifles and 13 guns. The Tenth Bolshevik army is considered to have suffered heavy defeat along the whole line. It has lost 10,000 prisoners and 28 guns.

AHMEDABAD SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

BAIL APPLICATIONS REJECTED.

NO POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AHMEDABAD, June 4.

The Special Tribunal resumed its sittings this morning when bail applications on behalf of eight accused persons were heard and rejected on account of the grave nature of the charges against them. Orders were passed that the charge-sheet with particulars of prosecution witnesses and their evidence be furnished to accused persons a week before their cases were taken up. Cross-examination of the principal witness, Anandlal, was gone through this morning and as the Tribunal had inspected the scene of the occurrence, questions were mainly put on the details of the position of the accused, witness, and deceased. After the closing of the cross-examination the Tribunal put questions to witness as to the particular acts of the different accuseds and elicited specific replies.

Next, a youth Kanniyyalal, who lives in a room in the first storey of the cycle shop was examined and he deposed that he was a stranger to Ahmedabad and came there only on 8th April, a couple of days before the occurrence and had got a job in a shop and lived above Anandlal's cycle shop as another tenant therein by name Ganji was known to him before. On the 11th April when Sergent Fraser was murdered he had been to his master's shop which was closed and returned home about 1 p.m. when, soon after, he heard cries from inside the cycle shop and on coming down found a crowd attacking Sergent Fraser with sticks, while Anandlal was endeavouring to protest him. He pointed out accused three and four as having taken a prominent part. One beat the Sergeant with stick, while the last accused threw mud waterpots at him. He corroborated Anandlal's evidence in most of the details and said the first accused aimed a blow with a "dhariya" while the second accused hit with a stick on Sergeant Fraser's head. Witness knew accused by sight only and was a stranger to them. He also spoke to the crowd when they behaved barbarously towards the unconscious body of Sergeant Fraser and added, he did see anybody in the crowd armed with swords, etc.

Cross-examination of the witness by the defence counsel is proceeding. Witness described in details the part played by each accused. An enquiry by the Tribunal elicited the reply from the Public Prosecutor that no coroner's inquest with *post mortem* was held and there was only a medical certificate signed by two qualified medical officers stating that they found on examination of the body of Sergeant Fraser seven injuries.

DAMAGES FOR BLOCKADE.

GERMANY'S COUNTER-CLAIM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 28.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., June 4.

It is understood that Germans will counterclaim for twelve billion, eight hundred and fifty million marks for damages from blockade as a set-off to the Allies reparation demands.

COMMANDER REED'S AIR ROUTE.

COURSE MARKED BY 14 DESTROYERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 12 noon, June, 4.

PONTA DEL GANDA.—The sky was cloudless when Commander Reed with N. C 4 set out for Lisbon where he intends to remain overnight before proceeding to Plymouth on Wednesday, morning. The course from Azores to Portugal is marked by fourteen destroyers.

DOCUMENT OF 180 PAGES.

GERMAN REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., June 4.

Germans are handing in the reply to the treaty to-morrow. It consists of 180 pages in German. British and French translations will be handed in later.

The territorial question of Fiume has been settled, but the economic position of the town under the new regime has not been decided.

QUARTERS FOR CALCUTTA POSTMEN.

SCHEME IN PROGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 4.

The Hon. Mr. G. R. Clarke, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, who arrived here from Simla yesterday, interviewed by an Associated Press correspondent on the recent Postal peons' strike said that the question of providing quarters to postal peons had now been engaging his attention and if the Bengal Government agreed it was now proposed to obtain a site in Ahmerst Street for the construction of proper hostel for post peons. In the meantime the Director-General will grant home allowance to peons until quarters are ready.

Mr. Clarke has written letters of thanks to Mr. Pickford, Mr. Kirkham and Dr. S. P. Sarbadicary expressing warm appreciation of services rendered by Anglo-Indian and Bengalee Boy Scouts, and members of the Calcutta University Corps during the recent postal strike.

Mr. Clarke leaves for Simla on Friday night.

EUROPEANS AND RECENT DISTURBANCES.

ATTITUDE OF THE COMMUNITY.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATION COUNCIL.

The following statement has been circulated among the members of the European Association by Mr. George Morgan, President. It is dated May, 22nd:—

Members of the European Association will no doubt consider that a statement by the Council as to the recent disturbances and their action with regard to them is due. With the restoration of law and order in the disaffected districts of the Punjab, temporarily at least and permanently it is most earnestly to be hoped, the time is ripe for such a statement to be issued.

The causes of these disturbances are not easy to ascertain. For the present at all events they must remain to a very great extent matters of conjecture. But as far as recent times are concerned they may very largely be attributed to the war with its resultant effects, the rapid change of conditions in Eastern countries, high prices and economic conditions generally.

A GENERAL IMPRESSION.

But be the particular causes what they may, there must be superadded the fact that there was a general impression in the minds of people, Indian and European alike, that Government would not act with decision when occasion demanded; in other words that the Government had neglected its immediate duty to govern and in its mistaken endeavour to create a calm atmosphere had incurred the distrust of those who are always prepared to support just and firm administration.

In addition, in recent years there has been a distinct change in the attitude towards Government, of people in India, which by degrees has developed into a racial question.

The European Community in consequence has become associated with the policy of the Government and the recent outbreaks have been directed not merely against the Government, but have exhibited extreme racial hostility, and brought about a situation more serious than any within the recollection of the present generation.

The receipt of the news of the outbreak of serious riots in the Punjab made it imperative that the Council should decide on an immediate course of action in order, not only to voice the indignation of the community at the atrocities committed, but also to demand that prompt measures should be taken to show to the people of India that the Government was determined to maintain law and order at any cost. Two courses were open to the Association:—

(1) To make use of the platform and the Press.
(2) To get into direct communication with the Local Governments and the Government of India.

The former course was discarded as embarrassing to the Government in the midst of a crisis and moreover as savouring of the methods of Indian agitators, and it was decided to endeavour, through the officers of the Association, to ascertain the views and intentions of the Government and press on the Government the Association's views as to the course of action which should be adopted.

INTERVIEW WITH VICEROY.

His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to inform the President that he would grant him an interview and accordingly on the 26th April the President proceeded to Simla. Before leaving Calcutta the President had two interviews with His Excellency the Governor of Bengal.

While in Simla the President had interviews also with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Vincent, the Home Member of His Excellency's Council, and other members of the Government of India and high Officials, as a result of which he has ascertained that the views and intentions of the Government of India on the matters referred to, are as follows:—

1. To punish in the most severe manner all found guilty of rebelling against law and order.
2. To see that full monetary reparation is exacted for loss of life and damage to property.
3. To give their support to measures taken by Local Government to prevent and to stop disorders.

These principles are in accordance with the Government of India Resolution No. 549, dated the 14th April, 1919, the material portion of which is as follows:—

"It remains for the Governor-General in Council to assert in the clearest manner the intention of Government to prevent by all means, however drastic, any recurrence of these excesses. He will not hesitate to employ the ample military resources at his disposal to suppress organised outrage, rioting or concerted opposition to the maintenance of law and order; and has already sanctioned the application of the State Offences Regulation, 1804, in a modified form, to certain districts of the Punjab. He will further use all preventive measures provided by the Statutes to check disorder at its source, and in Regulation III of 1818, and the corresponding regulations applicable to Bombay and Madras, and in the Rules under the Defence of India Act, he has powers which will enable him to deal effectively with those who promote disorder. He has sanctioned the extension of the provisions of the Seditious Meetings Act to the districts of Lahore and Amritsar in the Punjab, and will authorize a similar extension to other areas in which Local Governments see reason to require it. The Police Act of 1861 enables a Local Government to quarter additional police on any locality which is guilty of organized offences against the public peace, at the charge of the inhabitants, and to levy from the latter compensation for those who have suffered from injury to their property. The Governor-General in Council will advise Local Governments to make a free use of these provisions where necessary."

4. Punitive Police are being posted to various disturbed areas under the Police Act. The cost of maintaining this force will be paid by the residents of the disturbed areas, excluding those exempted from such payment.
5. Government is doing all that is possible to check and discourage the Satyagraha movement and when breaches of the law are committed Local Governments will prosecute whenever they think it desirable to do so.

NO NEGOTIATIONS WITH SATYAGRAHIS

It will be remembered that a recent visit of Mr. Gandhi to Delhi gave rise to the inference that the Government of India had entered into negotiations with Indian leaders regarding the Satyagraha movement. To this suggestion the President received an unqualified denial. He was also assured that there is no ground for the suggestion that Local Governments have not been supported by the Government of India promptly and thoroughly. This is abundantly from the Resolution No. 549, dated the 14th April 1919, above referred to. At least one Local Government has definitely thanked the Government of India for its prompt and thorough support.

An enquiry as to the omission to introduce Martial Law in Delhi elicited the satisfactory information that in the opinion of the Local Government the state of affairs in that area did not necessitate this measure, though drastic action was being taken to deal with those who were responsible for the recent disturbances.

The President asked for an explanation of the lack of protection of the Europeans in Amritsar City, but the only explanation offered was that it had not been anticipated that serious rioting would take place upon the removal of Kichlu and Satya Pal, a procedure formerly followed with success.

FUTURE OF I. D. F.

Certain other matters of interest to the European Community were the subject of discussion and in reply to an enquiry as to whether the modifications of the Arms Act now proposed are safe in view of the recent disturbances, there was handed to the President a copy of the Government of India Resolution No. 2125 C, dated 21st March 1919, which shows what the policy of Government is, that the list of Exemptees is largely restricted and that Local Governments have full discretion in the matter of entitled persons. The Government of India does not consider that these modifications constitute any danger.

Reference was made to the strength of British Garrisons in India and the President was assured efficiency will be enhanced owing to aeroplanes, motor transport, new type artillery, etc., and in no case will there be any change in the relative proportions of troops.

It was definitely stated that the I. D. F. will in the future not be looked upon as anything more than a purely emergency force to help the Police, although under present conditions it may not be possible to give immediate effect to this intention.

The President was also informed that the Government's policy was to repatriate all Germans.

Before leaving Simla, a letter was received by Mr. Morgan from Sir William Vincent, the Home Member, assuring him that the Government of India do most sincerely appreciate the attitude displayed by the European Community throughout India during the recent disturbances, in circumstances of great provocation and frequently of personal danger, and that the Government feels confident that this attitude will be maintained. The letter goes on to say that the Government of India is sure that the European Community will understand how much they can do to help Government, by avoiding any action which is likely to promote racial ill-feeling or to embitter those who are not disloyal or in any way responsible for the recent disturbances.

POLEMIC ATTITUDE CONGENIAL.

The Council are gratified that the course adopted has met with the approval of the Government. Though many there be to whom a polemic attitude would be more congenial, the Council are convinced that in their action they will retain the confidence of the members of the Association, who will realise the gravity of the present situation and do everything in their power to support Government in its determination to maintain law and order.

BOGUS INSPECTORS.

VISITING GRAIN SHOPS.

The following Press Note is issued:—

It is reported that certain unauthorised persons have been impersonating Inspectors and Officers of the Civil Supplies Office and have been illegally inspecting Grainshops and in some cases demanding money. It is therefore announced for public information that each of the officers appointed to work under the Director of Civil Supplies has been furnished with a certificate of his appointment signed by the Director of Civil Supplies or by one of his Deputies or Assistants. Any persons claiming to be such officers and as such demanding to inspect a shop or to receive information should be asked to produce his certificate and if he fails to do so the nearest Police Officer should be called.

NEED OF SWADESHI

ITS ECONOMIC ASPECT.

MR. RAMASWAMI IYER'S EXPOSITION.

On the occasion of starting "The Hindi Vaster Prasarak Mandali" the Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer delivered a lecture on "The Need of Swadeshi To-day." Mr. M. K. Gandhi presiding, at the Morarji Gouldas Hall on Wednesday night.

MR. C. P. RAMASWAMI IYER.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer regretted he could not speak in the language of the audience and said that night marked the inauguration of the society for the purpose of inculcating the doctrines of Swadeshi and that occasion had been seized for the purpose of inviting various persons to give their various ideas and expound their views on the subject. He congratulated them that the movement had secured a champion like Mahatma Gandhi. That a man of his sincerity of conviction was included in the programme was the happiest augury for them. The idea of Swadeshi might be put in two ways. In the first place, it might be regarded as an indication of national self-respect whether in the matter of dress, or of diet or of thinking. And from the point of view of national self-respect that doctrine was one that was to be preached and that was to be followed. In the conflagration of the European conflict the word Swadeshi might be discovered likewise. During the three or four years when all the forces that had been held in leash were set free in every country every country assisted itself. Everywhere there was an idea of industrial reconstruction. Every one said that the lot of the worker must be bettered and every one said that a new era was going to come.

THE ECONOMIC ASPECT.

He was going to deal with the economic aspect and not the sentimental aspect. In England owing to her supineness and neglect her agricultural industry was languishing, but during the war owing to the threat of German blockade and the stoppage of imports of foodstuff they had to apply their minds towards the production of sufficient food for their use. All measures were then taken comprehensive in their nature and large in their variety. Was it not a fact that foodstuffs which could be grown in this country were not grown? Agriculture which was the first of all the Swadeshi concerns was languishing because new ideas had not been taken advantage of. No nation at the present time which was not commercial or industrially self-sufficing had any chance in the struggle for existence. It would have been a different matter if the millennium were at hand, but that was not the case. There was no use discussing and there could be no denying that they were in a competitive era.

FOREIGN COMPETITION.

They were in a competitive era where the motto before them was that the weakest goes to the wall. The United States had increased their imports into this country during the past few years by 103 per cent. and Japan by more than a hundred per cent. If the Japanese trade and industry found a firm foothold in this country, Indians would be nowhere, for the Japanese workmen were paid low wages and worked longer hours. Indians must improve their industries, and therefore it behoved them to take all steps in advance. In order that India might progress industrially, or in order that she might have a chance of living, or existing, a sporting chance, two things were necessary: (1) Concentrated and organised self-discipline and self-help on the part of the people and (2) all efforts would be futile unless the Government recognised the value of industries to the country. They would never see any success if India was going to be the hunting ground of the middleman.

INDIAN FISCAL POLICY.

The speaker then criticised the report and the findings, as well as the terms of reference of the Industrial Commission. The Commission had to devise means which were not incompatible with the existing fiscal policy. Free trade for a country like India meant: Trade for those who could trade and no trade at all for those who were handicapped. He then quoted old statutes and proved that England had built up a huge industry by raising a Tariff wall; and by enacting penal laws. England had built up her trade by systematically killing the beautiful manufactures of Ireland and India, both by penal laws and prohibitive duties. English industries were inaugurated at the expense of India. India as a result of that had to take her cloth from elsewhere. In certain articles, mostly of luxury, they could compete, but in the articles that made life supportable, they were poor, very poor. Indians had to retrace their steps and two things were necessary. In the first place a reorganisation in the Government of this country. Unless the Government of this land made it possible it would not be possible for them to do so. And secondly, every one must make it a resolve, his duty, to use only country made goods as much as possible. Without that firm determination the regeneration of India was not possible.

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said so long as there was no such sentiment among the Indians that it was their duty only to use Swadeshi goods and discard foreign goods there could never be any regeneration in India. As Indians thought it their duty to take only Indian food, consistent with their religious sentiment, so also they should think that it was their bounden duty to use always country-made goods. As for the objection of against Swadeshi goods he said there had been too much imitation in our dress and manners of foreign things, and Indians affected foreign things in a spirit of snobbishness. But in the use of Swadeshi goods the real patriotism lay. Indian resources were great; not only could they supply with cotton goods the whole of India, but also other countries. What was the state of things as existing at present? They exported the cotton which they grew in India and imported ready made cotton cloth which they bought at an exorbitant price. What was the result of that? They drained their country of a good deal of money and made it poorer. Unless they espoused the cause of Swadeshi there could never be the least hope for India. Was it not their duty which they owed to their Motherland to use Swadeshi goods? To use foreign goods at the expense of their own country, he thought, was a base and unpatriotic thing. He requested them to use Swadeshi goods even at a sacrifice for only in that the regeneration of their Motherland lay.

MR. GANDHI.

Mr. Gandhi explained in a few words what Mr. Iyer had said in English for the benefit of those who did not know English. He said unless they—every one of them—resolved to use only Swadeshi goods as much as possible there could not be any hope for the country. If they could take the Swadeshi vow so much the better; but if they could not then they must firmly resolve to use Swadeshi goods as much as possible. They must also resolve to use Indian—made cotton goods so that not only India's weavers might get employment, but their wives and children also. He hoped they would take to heart all that Mr. Iyer had told them that evening and act accordingly?.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting came to an end.

MAINPURI CONSPIARCY CASE.

HOW THE SECRET SOCIETY WAS FOUND OUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MAINPURI, June 2.

Mr. B. S. Kisch, District and Sessions Judge, commenced this morning, the hearing of, what is known as the Mainpuri conspiracy case. Pandit Jagat Narain, assisted by Superintendent Sands, conducted the prosecution, and the accused was defended by Mr. B. C. Chatterjee.

At the outset Mr. Chatterjee objected to the charges under section 120 (b) and 121 (a) being tried together. He submitted that the two conspiracies of which the accused were charged, namely, conspiracy to commit dacoity and other offences punishable with two years and more, and conspiracy to wage war were separate. The Court held that the material, so far before it, showed the offences formed part of the same transaction and disallowed the objection.

All the accused pleaded not guilty and claimed to be tried. The Public Prosecutor then opened his case. He explained to the assessors the law relating to the case and said that the conspiracy came to light first in 1916. Accused Sheokrishna was a resident of the village of Burnahal. From the same village came a young man, Rajbahadur who was studying in a college in Jeypore. In the same college was a Bengali student, Abhaynads, who had a friend, Shripade, in the C. I. D. there and Sheokrishna wrote two letters to Rajbahadur urging him to establish a secret society in Jeypore and enlisting members with a view to subvert British rule. Those letters were seen by Sripade and he expressed his intention of becoming a member. He added he was a member of a society in Bengal and it would be a good thing if that society and this one joined hands. The result of this was that Sripade met Sheokrishna in Mainpuri That led to search of Sheokrishna's house and a letter containing a prescription for preparing poisonous drug was found. Nothing further was heard of the society until 1st December 1918, when one Dalpatsingh called on the District Magistrate and gave him information of the existence of a secret society and of the preparation to dacoity. Immediate steps were taken on the statement of Dalpat and the same day all those whose names he had mentioned as members of the society then in Mainpuri were arrested and on their houses being searched guns, swords, daggers, and other arms besides proscribed books and leaflets were found. An investigation was then started.

ANOTHER APPROVER.

The Public Prosecutor then outlined his evidence and said that besides Dalpat, he would produce another approver, Samdeo. That man's name was not mentioned in the beginning of December. About the end of the month a report was received from Delhi hat proscribed books were sold in the Congress pandal. In this connection Samdeo's name was mentioned. A wire was sent to Fyzabad to arrest Samdeo and search his house. Various papers were discovered which conclusively proved the existence of a secret society. There was an account book which showed that a proscribed leaflet and proscribed book were printed from the society's funds. Samdeo then made a confession before the Magistrate within thirty-six hours of his arrest.

The Public Prosecutor then referred to the evidence relating to dacoities and said a broken piece of a pistol found at Nagla where a dacoity was committed fitted exactly a broken pistol found in the house of Karhorilal. We then detailed the evidence he proposed to lead against each accused. Further hearing was then adjourned.

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

Recd. 9-30 p.m., June 4.

The match at Lords to-day between Australians and Middlesex remained drawn.

KANDESH KAFIRS' FIGHT WITH AFGHANS.

OUR RELIEVING FORCE WITHIN 20 MILES OF THAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 3.

The special correspondent of the "Pioneer" with the North-West Frontier Army telegraphing on Saturday states that the Kafirs of Kandesh are reported to have risen against the Afghans out of sympathy with the Chitralis. The Afghan cantonment at Asmar is reported to be devoid of troops. It will be remembered that after the bombing of Jellalabad by our aeroplanes the Afridis who looted the city carried off a large number of rifles. These tribesmen were waylaid by Shinwaris who wanted to share the spoil. The result was a pitched battle lasting two hours in the Shinwari country with heavy casualties on both sides. An attempt by the enemy to advance on the Paiwar village was frustrated by the militia.

The situation at Thal at 3 p.m. on Friday was quiet. During the night of the 29th-30th the enemy unsuccessfully attacked two of our pickets there. The enemy is reported in force along a ridge east of Thal. Our concentration in this direction is proceeding rapidly. Our aeroplanes bombed the enemy yesterday. The correspondent telegraphing says, it is stated that on the evening of the 30th May the Thal fort was again shelled, on the same night our relieving force was within twenty miles of Thal. Jandola is threatened by the Mahsuds. On the night of the 29th and 30th they attacked a small post in that vicinity but were driven off.

ENEMY RETIREMENT TO BILAND KHEL.

SITUATION AT MIRANSIGH IMPROVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 3.

A Press communique issued by the Government of India says:—The heights south of Thal on the left bank of the Kurram river have been cleared and the enemy is reported to have entired to Biland Khel on the right bank of river. The Hill known as the Kapianga immediately opposite Thal on the other side of the river is reported to be still held by a force of Afghans and direct hit. A considerable body of tribesmen is reported to have collected in the hills northwest of Thal.

The situation at Miransingh is much improved as a result of our action of 1st inst. The enemy had eighty to one hundred casualties of which about thirty were killed. There is no change on the Dejarat border where Wazir and Mahsud Lashkars are still reported.

A message from Quetta states our aeroplanes effectively bombed the enemy camp at Dabrai about fifteen miles northwest of Chaman.

AFGHAN CONCENTRATIONS BOMBED.

NO ENEMY TROOPS EAST OF THE KURRAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE.)

SIMLA, June 3.

The Associated Press special correspondent wires through Peshawar on 3rd June:—Enemy concentrations near Thal were again bombed and machine-gunned. No Afghan troops are now east of Kurram river.

MORE LOYAL OFFERS.

A press note issued by the Government of Bombay, dated 4th June, states:—

The following offers have been received in connection with the present hostilities in Afghanistan.

Telegram to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, No. P. M. 60, dated 29th and 30th May 1919:—

"Thakore of Maliya places his personal services and the resources of his state at the disposal of Government in connection with war with Afghanistan."

"Lakhtar Durbar offers to render all possible assistance in connection with war with Afghanistan."

"His Highness Thakore Sahib of Gondal requests to communicate to His Excellency Viceroy, that any service Gondal can render British Government is at disposal of His Majesty King-Emperor in connection with war with Afghanistan."

Telegram from the Resident, Kolhapur and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, dated 26th May 1919:—

"I have received a telegram from the Chief of Sangli placing at the disposal of Government, the resources of his state in connection with the violation of His Imperial Majesty's territory in India, by the Amir of Afghanistan."

Telegram from the Nawab of Savanur, dated 28th May 1919:—

"My services are at your Excellency's disposal for service on frontier."

Letter from the Chief of Jath to the Political Agent, Bijapur, No. R. G., dated 12th May 1919:—Condemning the action of the Amir and placing his personal services and resources of his State at the disposal of Government.

Letter from the Hon. Sardar Syed Ali El Edroos to the Collector of Surat, dated 21st May:—Forwarding a copy of a resolution passed at a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Surat, expressing strong disapproval of the action of the Amir and professing loyalty to Government.

Letters No. W. A. R., dated 29th May 1919, from the Commissioner, Northern Division:—Forwarding a copy of a resolution passed at a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Ahmedabad and Nadiad condemning the action of the Amir and expressing their loyalty to Government.

Letter from the Commissioner, Northern Division, No. W. A. R., dated 29th May 1919:—Forwarding a letter dated 29th May 1919, from Khan Bahadur M. I. Kadri of Ahmedabad, offering his personal services in connection with the war with Afghanistan.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND REFORMS.

(Continued from page 6.)

ture of the dispatch, with some important exceptions, is the avoidance of frontal attacks and an attempt to undermine those essentials of the Reform Scheme which, imperfect as it is, have made it acceptable to the reasonable section of Indians. They do not want any such development of the influence of the elective principle over the reserved subjects as would, according to their apprehensions, weaken the control of the Government of India and Parliament, and therefore the look askance at the proposal for the appointment of under-secretaries, and the constitution of standing committees. 'We must anticipate that,' they observe, 'in spite of the fact that ministers will have no responsibility for reserved subjects, there will be a tendency to convert this influence into control. Obsessed with this idea, they have suggested modifications which are directed to eliminating the influence of the elective principle from the reserved department. The Report Scheme proposed that the Government should discharge its functions as one Government and that 'as a general rule it should deliberate as a whole.' The Government of India express their dissent with this principle in the following words:—

'But the application of our fundamental principle that the responsibility of both halves of Government must be clear and distinct forbids us to carry their association to the point at which responsibility begins to be blurred. We consider that the governor should have unfettered discretion in deciding whether to bring together the members of his council and ministers for common business. Moreover, our test principle requires that it should be perfectly clear to all concerned by which of the two authorities a particular order is issued.'

The arrangement proposed in the Report Scheme would enable the popular section of the Government to influence the bureaucratic section and *vice versa*. The effect of joint deliberation would be beneficial to both the sections of Government. But the proposal of the Government of India does not favour the joint deliberation of the two sections as a general rule. Probably they think that if there are two Indian ministers and one Indian executive councillor, the Indian element will be in a majority, although the decision in the reserved department will be taken by the governor and the members of the executive council. It will be evident from the above that the 'improvements' in the Scheme which the Government of India have suggested are all aimed at whittling down the Scheme, and if their views are accepted, it will become practically valueless. But we have yet to deal with their financial proposals which, in the words of Sir Sankaran Nair, 'practically get rid of all popular and Indian influence.' As we have already said, we would go without any reforms at all for the present than accept a scheme containing the 'improvements' of the Government of India. To offer it as being of a generous or substantial nature is to insult Indian intelligence.

JOINT DELIBERATION IN DISFAVOUR. CLOUDED SOPHISTRY.

'Ditcher' has spoken out strongly, but not more strongly than it deserves, against the despatch of the Government of India of March 5. The blue-book, says the writer, is a monument of bureaucratic reaction and obscurantism.' He further says: 'It is impossible to read the despatch of the Government of India and the acquit them of intellectual dishonesty.' The despatch is characterized as a 'clouded sophistry from beginning to end.' The proposals regarding the budget are described as a 'deliberate negation of a fundamental principle of the Reform Scheme.' 'A very high tribute, and one entirely deserved, is paid to Sir Sankaran Nair in connection with his minute of dissent, for which he has been attacked and abused by the Anglo-Indian press. The minute, says the writer, 'is brilliant and convincing, and proves that both in dialatics and ethics he towers head and shoulders above his colleagues in the Viceroy's Council. Perhaps this is the reason he has resigned. His minute of dissent confirms Lord Carmichael's opinion that he possesses a highly trained and robust intelligence, and a heart that fears neither man nor beast.' By his 'outspoken indictment of the bureaucracy he has done an inestimable service to his country and the Empire.' We present these remarks to the *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* who have not spared epithets in running him and his minute down. We thank 'Ditcher' for such a splendid vindication of Sir Sankaran Nair.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 4.

The monsoon has been somewhat more active on the west coast of the Peninsula and the storm in the Bay is developing. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma except extreme north, Chota Nagpur, Konkan, Mysore, Southeast Madras and local in Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and South Rajputana.

The principal amounts are:—Kyaukpu two inches, Minekonywa one, Mandalay, Maymyo three quarters, Barisal one, Dinajpur four, Ranchi a half, Purnea one and [illegible] four a half, Mormugao two, Belgaum one half, Udaipur one, Chittagong three quarters, Mangalore two, and Madura one.

The maximum temperature rose yesterday to 118 degrees at Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar and is approximately ten degrees above normal along North-West Frontier and in extreme north.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall along east coast of Peninsula.

CHILD WELFARE IN BENGAL.

REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 3.

The Governor in Council has decided to appoint a representative committee consisting of the following ladies and gentlemen to advise the Government on the measures which should be taken to promote child welfare in Bengal, with special reference to the reduction of infantile mortality:—

The Hon'ble Dr. Sir Nilratan Sircar, president, the Hon. Mr. Mohendra Nath Roy, C. I. E., the Hon. Mr. Brajendra Kishore Roy Chaudhuri, the Hon. Dr. Abdulla Mamun Suhrawardy, Dr. C. A. Bentley, Dr. W. J. Lubec, Dr. Haridhan Dutt, Dr. S. K. Mullick, Dr. Soudari Mohan Das, Dr. B. D. Mukherji, Babu Sarat Chandra Chakrabarti, Lady Mukherji, Mrs. F. K. Roy, Mrs. F. K. Mazumdar, Miss Shunnukhi Bose, Dr. Miss Giles.

DISCUSSION, BUT NO VOTE.

The "Mahratta" writes:—

Another point to be noted in this respect is that under the Report Scheme of unitary budget, the ministers will always be able not only to associate, but even to influence the Executive Councillors in framing the budget about the reserved departments. This chance of influence will altogether be lost if the proposal of the separate purse be adopted. So the proposed arrangement is positively harmful besides being opposed to the Report Scheme, and therefore must be rejected summarily. But their most amazing suggestion, quite against the principle of the whole Scheme, is that the budget should be simply discussed by the Legislature, but not voted by it. Indians have been crying hoarse since long to have this one of the most precious privileges, and the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme held out promises that it would be granted. Even the most reactionary satraps of provinces have also said in their dissenting minute that the budget should be voted by the Legislative Council. And yet the Government of India, in the plenitude of their wisdom, and in their anxiety to give us perfect 'responsibility' and not merely association with administration, say that this most vital privilege, this pivotal point in the whole Scheme, this lever with which Englishmen themselves worked for the extension of their privileges, should not be conceded to us! They virtually thus condemn the Legislative Councillors to be mere wind-bags, mere critics. For, in other matters, resolutions are to have the force of mere recommendations: resolutions in budget are, according to them, to be no better than recommendations; and any bill, if certificated by the Governor, is not to be passed with their majority. Will not the cumulative effect of all these suggestions be to reduce the Councils merely to a farce as they are at present? Can this thus be called a *progressive* realisation of responsible Government? And if not, how can the Government of India dare to recommend this in the teeth of the declaration of August 20, 1917? Can reaction go any farther than this?

(Continued from Column 6.)

plete. There is something cold and calculating about it all. Give me rather the natural, human story of Mr. Clynes. He sought to enrich his mind and develop his faculties as naturally as "woodland nooks send violets up and paint them blue." His was no feverish pining for fame. He drank in all the sunlight that shone upon him from the great books of the world. He sought knowledge not in the manner of men who rush to El Dorado to dig for golden ore, but in the simple delight of the flower that opens to the sun. Believe me, it is the truer way. A Cockney, so the story goes, was out shooting for the first time. "What's that bird?" He said to his companion. "A woodcock," replied he. "A woodcock," said the Cockney; "it's not my idea of a woodcock!" "No," said his friend, "but it's God's idea." God's idea of greatness is growth, not achievement. It is the unfolding of our powers of joy and service and understanding. "I seem to be thrust into office," said Mr. Clynes to me one day, "and my real desire is to be left to my own homely ways and pleasures. Like David I am happy at the sheepcote." "Ah," I answered, "David was sent for in a national crisis and had to leave the sheepcote for the arena of affairs. He grew there in stature of mind, and when the hour of his full growth was accomplished his land had need of him." Most of us are tempted to engage ourselves in scheming and planning, hithering, and thithering in a passionate haste to achieve success, and strong and quiet growth is hindered and hurt thereby. Thus does the tragedy come to pass of a mind stunted and emaciated by mere temporal success, for there is a wealth that impoverisheth. I need not expound. I will only add that wherever Mr. Clynes goes, whether to Oldham or Oxford (for he is often invited to speak at University meetings) the charm of a cultivated mind and heart wins for him instinctive audience.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.

Let me illustrate. The late Lord Rhondda told me that some years before the war he had heard Clynes make a brief speech in seconding a vote of thanks at a meeting. He made a fundamental note of his name, and when he was appointed Food Controller, he asked Mr. Lloyd George to invite Mr. Clynes to be his Parliamentary Secretary. Or, again; the wife of a famous newspaper proprietor heard Mr. Clynes on a similar occasion. She wrote his name down on a slip of paper and returning home gave it to her husband. "Mark my words," said she, "that little man will one day be great, not little." I was told the story and shown the now historic slip of paper when Mr. Clynes was a Cabinet Minister.

MR. J. R. CLYNES.

A MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

CHARACTER SKETCH.

I have a way of reckoning my friends in two groups, those of the horizon and those of the hearth, writes Mr. Sydney Walton in "John O'London's Weekly." There are men who are splendid enough on the sky-line, especially when the rising sun is touching them, but they fail to satisfy the homelier test. When they cross your own threshold, you begin to become more conscious of the feet of clay than the head of gold. In common with my readers I have suffered many a disillusionment of this nature. But if, seeing a man day by day and hour by hour among the dusty cares and petty irritations that assail a hearth, his stature does not grow less nor his heart faint within him, take him to your bosom. For the great friendships are not sealed by starry splendours. They are wrought by the eating of bread together, not sacramental but daily bread, and the doubling of life's ordinary joys and the halving of its commonness and unromantic sorrows.

THE BRITISH SPIRIT.

As I am going to write of the Right Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P., the late Food Controller, I must make it plain beyond reproach that the language about the eating of bread is merely a figure of speech. I had admired him afar off. I had seen and prophesied that here was a man of fine mental outlook and spotless sympathies who might some day be Prime Minister of England. Then it came to be my happy lot to work with him in days of national anxiety, when famine seemed ominously near our coasts. I saw him close at hand at the Ministry of Food which I will call the hearth of the nation. And he was ever the same man, never varying from himself, genial, gentle, wise. I came to know that in him there breathed in rich measure that spirit we call Britain. It is in us all, we who are the heirs of centuries of great history. It is hushed and unostentatious. It neither cries nor clamours in the streets. But in moments and in hours of crisis it decides the battle. It then flames out and lights up the whole landscape. If you are distressed by many wonderings and your soul is cast down, saying, surely this fair land is possessed by demons of unrest and industrial anarchy, the medicine you need is a talk with Clynes. In him you feel that the sound good sense of the British folk which has weathered many a storm will bring us into peace and prosperity. He is an optimist because he is a deep believer in Britain and all of traditional significance implied in the word.

FROM AN OLDHAM SLUM.

He who became Minister of Food at a time when destiny thundered at the door did himself once know the pangs of hunger. He lived in an Oldham slum. At thirteen years old he was doing a man's work in the mills. How easy for me in a cosy chair to write the simple record, but as I write I am pausing to ask myself whether my imagination can pierce into the bitterness of experience of those who away down in the swamps and slums are exiled from the common decencies, not to speak of the beauty and joy, of living. The effort of sympathetic imagination is hard to make. Sometimes it is beyond the power of a statesman (falsely so called if incapable of this effort). And we of the cosy hearth, we luxury-lovers, must needs at times bend our backs to the rod of a severe schoolmaster who is known by the name of a National Strike before we set ourselves to learn the sad lesson that half the world has lived under unspeakable conditions. Strange that like dunces we have to be deprived of our comforts before we are aware of the human sweat and sacrifice of which they are the fruit. But I am moralizing and not getting on with my story.

BRITAIN IN PROTEST.

Don't mistake Clynes. He is Britain in protest. Beneath that quiet demeanour of his and that calm speech and logic, there is, as Lord Rosebery has said of one of his heroes, there is anthracite at the centre. Fire burns at the heart of all his thinking. But fire is his servant not his master. He is impassioned in his industry towards the betterment of his brethren. He feels intensely that this land of ours can be made a fairer place for every citizen. I look upon that frail physique of his and regard it with shame, for it is a memorial of the old careless and insanitary conditions in the mills and factories. His body emphasizes the argument of his lips when he pleads in Parliament for the social welfare of the race. I remember the story told on Tyneside about the procession that went through the streets of Newcastle on the occasion of an anniversary of the death of George Stephenson. Bringing up the rear of the pageant and more appealing to the heart of the city than anything that had gone before was a small group of miners bearing aloft a little banner upon which these words were written: "He was one of us." Clynes has been through it all. He has lived and suffered at the bottom of the world. He graduated in a grim and dark university, and now that he has come to great position in national affairs he is not forgetful whence he came. The common people hear him gladly and upon their banners they write: "Still is he one of us."

A MAN WHO GREW.

The greatness of Mr. Clynes is a growth, not an achievement. I am not enamoured of those books which once were in vogue. They were meant to stimulate youth to high endeavour. They consisted of biographies of merchant-princes, for the most part. They told how the young fellow in his teens dreamed his luxurious dream, planned out his design as though he were about to build a house, and then proceeded to lay brick on brick until the splendid structure of his financial fame was com-

(Continued in Column 5.)

INDIAN LABOUR IN FIJI.

ON THE IMMEDIATE NEEDS.

MR. ANDREWS' REPLY TO OFFICIAL CRITICISM.

Mr. C. F. Andrews writes in the May number of the "Modern Review" as follows:—

I expressed in the earlier part of this Report my great regret at not having Mr. W. W. Pearson with me during my second visit to the Islands. It seemed inevitable that the findings of a single individual would bear the marks of onesidedness and I wished to avoid this as much as possible. From a series of letters which have just reached me from officials and others in Fiji, it is clear to me that my fears in this respect were not ungrounded; for while our joint Report, published in February 1916, met with no criticism at all, but rather with approval, the statements which I have recently made in my own name have aroused the bitterest opposition.

As my aim is in no way to seek any controversial advantage, but simply to find out the truth, I think that it will be fair to those who feel most keenly that I have misrepresented the facts, if I give with as few comments as possible the written criticisms which have been sent to me by Dr. Lynch, the Head of the Medical Department, the Governor of Fiji and others. Dr. Lynch writes as follows:

"I have received your letter of the 11th June last, and the portion of your 'report' sent with it, and I say at once that I confess to a feeling of absolute disappointment in your writings, or even of something more than disappointment. You will allow me to recall to your recollection that, when you first came to Fiji on your 'mission,' you expressly stated that that you had come 'to help' the Colony; on reading this report and your other writings on the subject of this Colony and Immigration, one is forced to ponder on what may be your interpretation of the word 'help,' for if the industries of the Colony are ruined or injured, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that it is you that we shall have to thank for taking a large share in the destructive process. Your 'report,' like others which you have written and to which your attention has been called, goes out of its way to ascribe to Fiji by implication the blame for all the diseases which Indians suffer from, or are liable to suffer from: you quote stray figures from my reports and other sources which, by themselves, and without comparison, have little or no significance but which no doubt are eagerly seized upon by your friends in India as further proofs of the iniquities of this Colony. Surely you must know that such figures, barely given, without other data for comparison, are quite without value except to the ignorant. One hardly had imagined that it was to these that you were appealing. Your figures quoted of diseases in Fiji appear to carry the implication that there are no such diseases in India, or at any rate, that conditions in India are infinitely better than they are in Fiji; but you know as well as I do that it is not so, and that there are half a dozen scourges in India, which wipe out thousands of Indians, which are only known by hearsay in Fiji, I allude to Malaria, Plague, Cholera and Small-pox. Dysentery, Tuberculosis, Typhoid Fever are constant in India, and in larger proportion than in Fiji. Lepers there are by the thousand, yet through the 'report' there runs the implication, or insinuation, that Fiji and Immigration are responsible for these diseases in Indians brought here. You make a considerable point of the lack of medical care and treatment for free Indians: your share in the stopping of labour for this Colony will certainly not go far to improve the condition; for it must be obvious that without labour, industries must be checked, without industries the prosperity of the Colony declines, and consequently its revenue falls; and without revenue, the official staff of the Colony must diminish, and as part of that staff, the Medical Department must be curtailed. How then do you expect that the Government is to be in a position to provide medical care for free Indians? These people will therefore return to the position, which many of them knew before coming to Fiji, namely, that of being without medical care of any sort. You must understand that I do not agree with what you say as to lack of medical care. At present, because of the War, (which, it always seems to me, you forget in dealing with your subject; or is it because of it that you anticipate an easier success in your efforts?) our staff is gravely curtailed and several districts have to suffer the absence of medical care: but Fiji is not the only spot in the Empire that is affected by the War and those here must endure the inconveniences in common with others in other places. Your report implies that medical treatment in India is such that it is within easy reach of all—is that so? I doubt it. You say that plantation Hospitals are "practically closed" to free Indians. You do not say that by law any District Magistrate may order an Indian to any plantation Hospital, nor do you mention the provincial Hospitals (*i.e.* hospitals for Fijians.—C. F. A.) in which many hundreds of Indians are treated. Your letter expresses the hope that you have avoided minor inaccuracies; it appears to me that your report is an ex-parte statement of an advocate against the Colony, and not the judicial opinion of one who has looked fairly at both sides; an opinion of one who is overanxious to see what is wrong, and equally overanxious to conceal, or at any rate to neglect to show, what is right, or what is of advantage to the indentured people. There are so many points of difference between us, that it is hard to know where to begin or where to leave off.

Immorality—Is there none in India?—Does not all Indian literature teem with it? Indians do not learn immorality in Fiji, they are saturated with it before they leave India. Look at a standard Indian Dictionary, and you will find with difficulty a page in which there is not at least one obscene word for translation.

Education (from other reports)—Is education so excellently planned in India and so well carried out that you can afford to stand in judgment over the deficiences in Fiji or elsewhere? How many of the Indians who come here in Immigrant ships can read or write or even make any attempt to speak their own language with any sort of correctness?

Medical Care—How many thousands of Indians in India are without it, or depend solely on the nostrums of ignorant or dangerous quacks? How long is it since there has been the institution of lady doctors and nurses for Indian women in India, that you are able to take the lofty standpoint which you do and insist on the immediate provision of such care here? We know that such an institution in India is of comparatively recent introduction.

No one has ever denied that there are faults, mistakes and grievances, these are to be found in every system and every Government that has ever existed, and I take it that an important duty of Governments is to correct these as far as they can. I do deny however that all these are due to the fault of the Colony. You must know that all our laws and regulations concerning immigration have always received the sanction of the Colonial Office, and Indian Government before or shortly after being made, that the Indian Government has not been ignorant of any of the conditions under which Immigration has been carried on and maintained, but has approved them, and that one of the main blots on the system, namely, the system of recruitment, has been carried out under the eyes of the Indian Government, and with its sanction. But there can be no doubt that the evils have been gravely exaggerated. Why then is not the blame placed on the right spot, and why is this Colony made to bear the whole reproach of all that is bad in a system which has for years been approved by those under whose eyes it has been carried out?

You have been good enough to express your approval of the work done by the Department of which I am the Head, and some approval of this work has also been expressed by other reports on Immigration matters. I have therefore less hesitation in replying to your letter as I have done; for it must be obvious that my Department, in common with others, is more than ready to co-operate in measures of reform and improvement, and because my Department, in common with others, recognises evils and is eager to remedy them. But it must be obvious that if you destroy the whole structure, your remedies will be too late; you cannot cure a man by killing him, all that you do after his death is to embalm him and have memories of him as pleasant or the reverse as possible; if you want to cure him you must apply the appropriate remedies and strengthen him; no remedy is of any good after his death. But it may be, and I fear it is, a fact that you and your friends wish for the speedy death of this allegorical man, and you and they have taken every means in your power to see that he is really dead and finished while, at the same time, you think that all sorts of things are to be done for the benefit of the dead body: to what end, if there is no life to benefit?

The question of Nurses for plantation Hospitals has been fully discussed between us and you are aware that it is a project that I should like to see put into practice. It is not, as I believe, a project that can in these times be easily inaugurated for several reasons. There are the difficulties in war time of obtaining Nurses at all: the grave difficulty of obtaining the services of the right kind of Nurses: the difficulty of getting Nurses who will remain and work in plantation Hospitals. These difficulties are not imaginary, they are very real.

On the other side is the point that the indentured people, now remaining to be provided for, are far fewer than they were, and become less in numbers each year, and the employer is thinking that he is not justified in spending money on improvements, when he does not see any chance of new arrivals on whom those improvements are to confer a benefit. Desirable though the provision would be, one cannot lose sight of the practical difficulty of its being properly carried out at the present time.

In your letter you express the hope that you have made no minor inaccuracies. You will forgive me for saying that your reports bear, in my opinion, the stamp of the propaganda of the blind partisan, so eager to show up the evils said to have been wrought in this Colony that you remain purposely oblivious to any benefits or advantages that have accrued to Immigrants in Fiji, or if not oblivious to them, then they are displayed in so grudging a manner, as to make it appear that these benefits have resulted in *spite* of the treatment meted out, and not because of any desire or effort on the part of those in authority to compass them. Your readers in India are for the most part those who wish to believe the worst; some, because they are of the party which wishes to put an end to evils which they believe to exist, from a genuine wish to improve matters, others from interested motives.

I must not omit to comment on your remarks on the subject of a Medical Officer's report on Venereal Disease in Council paper No. 54. It appears to be fairly obvious, that when the writer says what he does, he says so having in mind the proportion of women to men amongst those who immigrate, and not that it is his opinion that every Indian woman in Fiji "has to serve three indentured men" as you wish your readers to think that he means, and by so doing gravely aspersing the characters of many hundreds of decent and respectable Indian women in the Colony.

You say that you have seen the Secretary of State while on his visit. I think that it is a misfortune for the Colony that it is not possible for him or for a representative to come and see for himself how matters stand, for I do not see how he can form judgment from hearing but one side of the question.

I am, Yours faithfully,
G. W. A. LYNCH.

P.S. Please make what use you like of this."

Those who have read my published articles will be able to judge whether they implied about health conditions what Dr. Lynch supposes. With regard to Council paper No. 54, I will simply quote again the words of the Medical Officer which Dr. Lynch himself countersigned. They are as follows:—"When one indentured Indian woman has to serve three indentured Indian men as well as various out-siders." While the words may not mean that *every* Indian woman has to do so, they do mean that this is customary and normal.

THE DEATH RATE.

An anonymous writer in the "Fiji Times and Herald" calls attention to the fact, that I had not mentioned the remarkably low death-rate among Indians in the Colony. I gladly reproduce the figures he quotes, which are altogether encouraging:—

Death rate.	Per thousand.
1910	25.91
1911	18.24
1912	16.53
1913	14.10
1914	13.43
1915	10.62
1916	8.69
1917	9.61

It must be remembered that up to the year 1917 large numbers of Indians under indenture were being brought out, in the prime of life, after careful medical examination and that these would naturally keep the death rate low year by year. But, while taking due account of this factor, it is a striking testimony to the work of the Medical Department to find the death rate showing a steady decline. In both reports published, it had been my own intention to make clear that with certain exceptions due to moral causes, Fiji was a healthy place for Indians to live in,—much healthier than India itself. I wrote as follows:—

"More and more it has been borne in upon me by what I have seen, that Fiji, as far as the conditions provided by nature are concerned, is a good place for Indians to live in. It is surprising to see the change which has come over the physical growth of the people in a place like Nadi—the breadth of shoulder in the growing lads and the increased stature. Both girls and boys seem to be taller than children of their own age in India. Any one coming from India would be struck by the health and prosperity on every side. It was a pleasure to see the chubby little Indian children in the free Indian settlements so different from those we know in malaria-stricken Bengal and in the up-country districts of India."

Many other passages of a similar character may be found in the reports.

The Fiji Legislative Council have recently passed the following resolution:—

"That this Council regrets and disagrees with the reports concerning the condition of Indians in Fiji being circulated in Australia by Mr. C. F. Andrews,—which reports the Council considers highly-coloured, misleading and, in parts, untrue."

In addition to this official condemnation of the Council, the following statement was published and laid before the Legislative Council of Fiji by the new Governor in November, 1918:—

"I consider that the reports which Mr. C. F. Andrews has furnished to his readers in India have cast an unjust and unmerited slur, not only upon the employers of labour and the Government, but upon the European Community of this Colony. I include the European Community, because it is among them that public opinion is formed and I should be very reluctant to think that public opinion would have tolerated a state of affairs such as Mr. Andrews had depicted. At the same time, amid much that is exaggerated and misleading (I abstain from using the word 'disingenuous,' for I do not desire to question the writer's honesty of purpose), Mr. Andrews has made certain criticisms which cannot unfortunately be refuted. In his condemnation, for example, of the Indian labour 'lines' as unfit for occupation by married couples and their families, I find it impossible to disagree with him. It would be unwise, and indeed impracticable, to insist upon the immediate provision of separate married quarters. Reasonable time must be allowed. But the change ought to be effected as soon as possible. It must also be admitted that the hospital arrangements for Indians, and their medical treatment generally, require improvement; and that the care and education of Indian children demand more attention than they have received in the past. The disproportion of the sexes is also an urgent problem."

The Governor, after discussing the question of 'free contract emigration,' ends as follows:—

"There are many difficulties. Reforms are necessary, especially in the directions which I have above indicated. Employers may have to make sacrifice. The Government of Fiji may have to face increased expenditure. But what is chiefly required, at the moment, is a sane and temperate appreciation of the facts, a frank recognition of existing abuses, and a definite policy for the future such as will satisfy both Indians here and their friends at home that it is the desire and the intention of the administration to introduce the measures necessary for their social and moral, as well as for their material welfare."

The real issue is contained in the words,—"Reasonable time must be allowed."

Nearly six years have now elapsed since that terrible record of murder and suicide in the Fiji coolie 'lines' was published in the Government of India's own official repoort. More than three years have gone by since the issue of the Government of India Despatch of October 25, 1915,—one of the most scathing condemnations of indenture ever written. In addition two independent enquiries have been instituted and the conclusions reached in them concerning the moral evils in the coolie 'lines,' have been identical with those of the Government of India Despatch. Last of all, the Government of India has promised to negotiate for the early release of those who are still under indenture, and has recommended to the Fiji Government drastic changes. Yet, up to the present, very little indeed has been done to rectify the moral evil. While privately admitting that the evil exists, any publicity is at once met with the cry of 'exaggeration'; and when it comes to a question of a definite payment of sums of money (in reconstruction) out of the enormous war-profits, which have been amassed, the plea for delay is put forward even by the Governor himself. It is for this very reason that I have been fully convinced that the Fiji Islands should be placed as soon as possible under Australia or New Zealand. The Australian Government has been able to keep a check on the C. S. R. Company with regard to the management of their estates in Queensland, and no delay has been ever allowed where reform is needed; but the weak Colonial Government of Fiji has had very little power of resistance in the face of the Company Directors. The virtual ruler in Fiji for many years has been the C. S. R. Company, with its millions of invested capital and its enormous profits. Planters, officials and Governments alike have had to bow before its sway.

ALLEGED EXAGGERATION.

With regard to the repeated charges of 'exaggeration' brought forward by the Governor and his Council, I would simply state the fact that I did my utmost to get my opinions corrected by the authorities while I was in the Islands. I explained personally what my opinions were to the leading men in Fiji, official and non-official alike, and circulated them in type, asking that any errors might be pointed out. But only two definite corrections came to me and these I immediately accepted. I was constantly told by planters and missionaries that what I had written about the morals of the coolie 'lines' could not be denied and that they themselves knew what was going on. One of the oldest residents, who had been engaged in planting interests for thirty-six years, told me that every one knew how the things I had mentioned were happening daily and that there was no exaggeration in what I had said. At two large gatherings of Planters (where I put quite bluntly and plainly the evils of the coolie 'lines') not a single voice was raised to dispute the facts. These were acknowledged in the most open manner, and speaker after speaker got up and asked me the one pertinent question,—"How can we get out more Indian women?"

I was urged, at the same time, to make known in India the more encouraging side of Indian life in Fiji and if I have failed in doing this I express regret. I would most gladly bear witness (as I have done both in public and in private a thousand times) that the material prospects and the climatic conditions of Fiji are extremely good and the race prejudice is very small.

But, on the moral side, I cannot, with any truthfulness, make the picture less dark than I have drawn it: and when the Governor of Fiji has had a longer experience, I feel certain that he will come to know what I myself have found to be the truth.

Miss Garnham, the representative whom the women of Australia sent out to make a new independent enquiry, has fully borne out the main facts. Her report, which has been published, is in some ways stronger than my own in its statements concerning the hopelessly corrupt conditions of the Fiji coolie 'lines' and her recommendations for the improvement of the present situation are almost identical.

Though this corroborative testimony of Miss Garnham is of the greatest value, as confirming the facts. I can only repeat that planters, missionaries and government officials alike have themselves acknowledged to me personally the very same things.

It is a fact, that under the conditions of living in the coolie 'lines' it has been, for more than 30 years, practically impossible for an Indian woman, coming out without a husband, to lead a decent life. It is a fact, that women who have either come out with husbands, or who have mated themselves with some man on the boats, find it very difficult indeed to remain faithful to one man, and that they are constantly solicited and cohabited with by other men,—their husbands finding themselves unable to prevent this. It is a fact, that very young Indian girls in Fiji are in constant danger of contamination, owing to the shortage of women, and that they are constantly being bought and sold in an abominable traffic. It is perfectly useless to deny these facts, or to talk about 'exaggeration' when they are mentioned. The one thing needed is to remedy them.

I have a definite appeal to make, and I venture to make it to the planters themselves and to the companies, as well as to the general public. It is this. There are now, held down by indenture in the coolie 'lines,' a number of women who will not be released, in the ordinary course of things, for another two years. They are bound by law to remain in the coolie 'lines', whether they like it or not. These coolie 'lines' are now being used by unindentured as well as by indentured Indian men. These unindentured labourers come, in a great number of cases, without their wives,—with the full intention of using the women who are bound down by indenture in the 'lines'. These indentured women have complained to me of this very thing happening to them in the past. They have complained to Miss Garnham also. The missionaries know well their fate. This fate is becoming more hateful, year by year. Last September, the lot of these women (who still remain under indenture) was brought before the Government of India and the promise was made by Sir George Barnes in the Imperial Council that negotiations should be entered into for their early release. But nothing as yet has transpired.

I had intended to deal fully (in the conclusion of this Report) with the questions of education and franchise, but it seems best to leave the details of these subjects, which are somewhat technical, out of public discussion. I wish, if possible, to concentrate attention on the one main issue, namely, the condition of the life lived in the coolie 'lines' in Fiji and what is still going on to-day.

With regard to education, it may be stated briefly, that after a long delay (which has put Fiji far behind all other Crown Colonies where Indians have settled) education is now being taken up in earnest. The Government has also accepted the principle of grants being given to vernacular schools, which was at first refused.

With regard to the franchise, an important step was taken when one nominated Indian member was allowed by statute upon the Fiji Legislative Council. It should not be difficult for the Indians in the islands still further to improve their position by obtaining elected instead of nominated Indian members. Such fuller franchise would probably come more rapidly, if Fiji were placed under the jurisdiction either of Australia or New Zealand.

ATTITUDE OF EUROPEANS.

In this connexion, it is a very great satisfaction to be able to place on record, as I have done so many times before that the social and racial treatment of Indians by Europeans in Fiji is far in advance of that which I have witnessed in Natal and better than the common experience in India itself. Quite recently I met an Indian who had been many years away from India, resident in Fiji, and he told me, that it had been a very great shock to him to see the treatment of Indians by Europeans in his own country of India. He was astonished to find, in India, the growing aloofness between European and Indian which existed on all sides; he contrasted this with the comparative friendliness of the two races in Fiji and in Australia. The scene which I have related as taking place in Nadi, Fiji, on the Indian Red Cross Day, may be remembered, and it was by no means exceptional.

I return in my last paragraphs, to the one outstanding fact, which must be insisted on, in spite of all attempts to conceal it or to deny it. It is this. The immediate gravity of the situation in Fiji does not lie on the material side, but on the moral side. Until the moral evil due to the shortage of women is seriously and effectively met, until some clear and definite acts of reparation (at whatever monetary cost) have been made, it is wholly and entirely futile and vain for the Fiji Government to plead for an immediate reopening of the emigration question.

On the other hand, if the steps, which each enquiry in its turn has emphasised more and more strongly, be taken,—if the indenture is immediately closed down, if the separate married quarters are erected, if the hospitals are provided with matrons, if Indian education is pressed forward, if passages are provided for Indian men to bring back wives from India,—if these things are undertaken in real earnest, then the question of emigration might be reopened with some chance of a hearing in India, and I should personally welcome it under wholesome conditions for, as I have so often said, there are few places more healthy and prosperous for intending Indian emigrants than Fiji.

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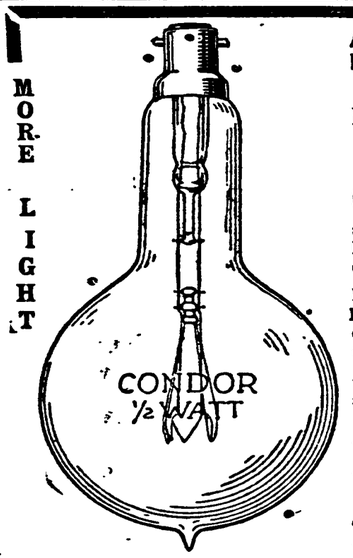

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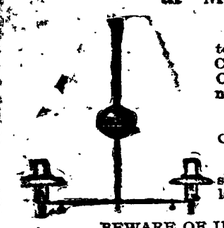

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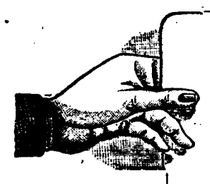

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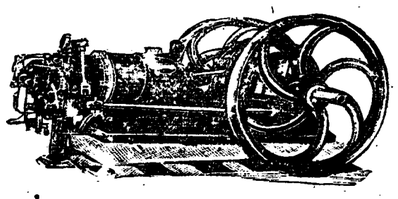

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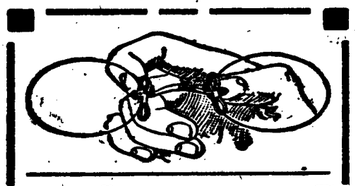

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Temperature of Air	87.0	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.9	,,
Dew Point	77.5	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.736	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	4.2	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	93.8	,,
Maximum do.	68.0	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW, NW, WNW	
Movement of Wind	186	Miles
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inch
Total fall during month	0.00	,,
Do. do. year	0.11	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. on 4th	0.41	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Std.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Std.	
		h.	m.	ft.	in.		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	4	m	3	19	21	4	m	0	7	17
Thur.	5	m	3	51a	27	5	m	10	33a	13
		m	4	9	24		m	10	0	19
Fri.	6	m	4	33a	26	6	m	11	24	16
		m	5	2	24		m	11	2	20
Sat.	7	m	5	30a	25	7	m	0	38	19
		m	6	45	24		m	0	24a	21
Sun.	8	m	6	15a	24	8	m	1	25	18
		m	9	9	24		m	1	39a	19
Mon.	9	m	8	24a	24	9	m	1	39a	19
		m	9	14	25		m	2	10	18
Tues.	10	m	8	22a	24	10	m	2	24a	20
		m	9	54	25		m	2	40	17
		m	9	10a	24		m	3	24a	20

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June 4 (Wednes)	Sunrise 6h. 1m.	Sunset 7h. 12m.
,, 5 (Thursday	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 13m.
,, 6 (Friday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 14m.
,, 7 (Saturday	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 15m.
,, 8 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 15m.
,, 9 (Monday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 15m.
,, 10 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 1m.	,, 7h. 15m.

Phase of the Moon:—

New Moon	.. ..	1d. 2h. 34-9m.	a.m.
First Quarter	.. ..	7d. 6h. 6-2m.	p.m.
Full Moon	.. ..	15d. 11h. 59-1m.	p.m.
Last quarter	.. ..	23d. 4h. 51-1m.	p.m.
New Moon	.. ..	30d. 11h. 0-4m.	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 4th June, 1919. giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ambala. Day temperature is generally above the average and rose to 117 deg. F. at Lahore yesterday; night temperature is above normal in the eastern districts.

The United Provinces. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature has fallen and is generally below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.60 in. of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity remains in excess in upper Sind and south Rajputana. Day temperature has fallen in Rajputana and is in moderate or considerable defect except at Bikaner; night temperature continues below normal in east Rajputana, but is above it in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar-Para reports 0.15 in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Rajkot. Day temperature is below normal except at coast stations, the deficiency being considerable in Central India West, where night temperature is also below the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally above normal in the north-west. Day temperature has fallen and is below the average in the west of the division; night temperature has on the other hand risen, but is still in defect at a few stations.

The Konkan. Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0.41 in. and Mormugao .95 in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in slight excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan and local in the north; Belgaum reports 1.42 in., Bijapur 0.21 in. and Ahmednagar 0.22 in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Belgaum.

General Remarks.—The advance of the monsoon in the Arabian sea has determined nearly general rain in Malabar and the Konkan and local rain in the Bombay Deccan, while a few showers are also reported from Kathiawar and south Rajputana. Rain has also fallen locally in Mysore and south-east Madras. Rainfall has disappeared from the central parts of the country. Temperature has fallen and is below normal during the day in the central parts of the country and in northern India with the exception of the Punjab, where temperature continues above normal and Lahore recorded the highest maximum of 117 deg. F. The sea continues moderate or rough generally on the west coast and squally weather is reported from Malabar.

An increase of rainfall appears probable in east Madras.

INDIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR THE 3RD JUNE, 1919.

The advance of the monsoon in the Arabian sea has resulted in light to moderate rainfall in Rajputana and the neighbouring regions to the south, although little or no rain has occurred on the west coast of the Peninsula. A storm is forming in the centre of the Bay.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Central India West, north Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, east Rajputana, the west of the Central Provinces and the south-east Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal, the east of the United Provinces and the Konkan.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Port Blair, Rangoon one inch; Mamyo a half; Shillong three quarters; Jalpaiguri one and a half; Purnea, Darbhanga, Gorakhpur a half; Vizagapatam one.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 4th June, 1919, was 29.925 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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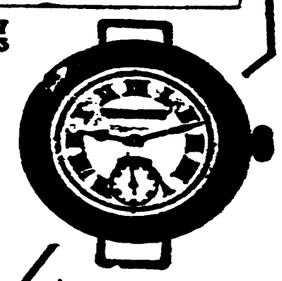

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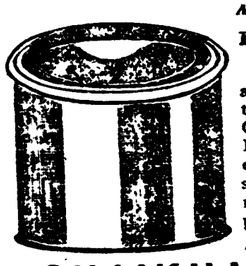

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.